Watchman

Bellefonte Republican.

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Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE Prohibition cause is growing.

THE vote for Prohibition in Bellefonte will be 4 to 1.

REMEMBER there is no way in which this State can so rapidly and completely recover from the effects of the flood destruction as by voting for Prohibition.

SEARCH through all the stuff which has been published for the benefit of the whiskey people and there does not appear one statement which can be dignified into an argument against Prohibition.

There is no danger of Uncle Sam's getting hard up financially, at least for the present. The public debt was reduced by $8,000,000 during May, while we paid out $12,000,000 in pensions during the month, and have a surplus in the Treasury of $54,000,000.

THERE were no doubt hundreds of instances of individual heroism displayed in the late awful calamity, the stories of which will never be told on earth, because all concerned went together to meet a watery death. It requires a great emergency to bring out the true qualities of mankind, and it is creditable to the race that there yet survive among us so many men as truly heroes as any celebrated in story and song.

REMEMBER there is another question to vote on next Tuesday. It is the removal of the tax qualification for voters. There are important reasons in favor of the old way and equally strong ones in favor of the new. We shall not try to influence the voters on this question, but advise them to read carefully the proposed change as published in this paper and vote according to their convictions of right.

THE inventive genius of the world will be largely on exhibition at Paris, but of all the geniuses who will be represented there, perhaps no one will compare with our own Edison. His exhibit is the largest single one shown, and occupies nine thousand square feet, or about one-half the entire American frontage. The entire list of his inventions, either completed or those which patents have been applied for, is there, and numbers 493.

BETTER work was never done than that of the Pennsylvania Railroad in its effort to get communication over its lines re-established, and the prospect now is that it will be accomplished within a very few days. It has suffered very heavily in the loss of bridges and track and the interruption of traffic, but has left nothing undone in its efforts to promote the work of relieving the private sufferers. It well deserves the title of the greatest railroad corporation in the world.

WHEN nearly one hundred years ago Captain Imley, of Virginia, prophesied that in 1890 the United States would have 60,000,000 population, he was ridiculed beyond measure. The world has ceased to ridicule anything about the progress of this country. The most candid admissions come from the Old World. They stand amazed at our growth and development! Let Captain Imley have a monument. New York will promise to build it undoubtedly.

THE Philadelphia Inquirer says that the iron men are about the only ones who will be benefited by the recent flood. In anticipation of this they have decided to advance prices about a dollar per ton on all structural iron. Much of this will be required to repair the damage along the railroad, especially in the rebuilding of bridges, and an industry that has been depressed for a long time will thus get a much needed boom. This will indirectly benefit many of the iron workers, some of whom stand in sad need of steadier work.

IT seems somewhat strange that the people of Williamsport held thanksgiving services in their churches last Sunday, but it is eminently proper. They gave thanks that the flood was not worse. This is the right spirit in which to view the affliction. The people of Williamsport combine the right elements to bring prosperity and the vast majority of them are also devoutly and earnestly Christian in their lives and actions. They are known throughout the State as a church-going people.

THE FLOOD.

The death and ruin which have followed the great flood of 1889 spreading devastation over a large portion of our state and almost completely annihilating Johnstown and all the villages along the valley of the Conemaugh, is unspeakably serious and appalling. The details of the tragedy have been related in the NEWS and cannot fail to excite the deepest sympathy of a generous public and suggest that financial aid which we are always ready to offer when we hear the cry of distress.

Johnstown, which has suffered most, is one of the busiest spots in the state. But a few days since its twenty thousand inhabitants were in a thriving, contented and altogether happy condition. To-day the town is an utter and deplorable ruin. There is mourning in every family that is not entirely destroyed; not for the loss of worldly goods, though that has been completed, but because death with remorseless cruelty has snatched fathers, mothers and children from the fireside and left the old homes desolate.

But, Johnstown is not the only sufferer, many other places have suffered loss of life and property--a great calamity—and only small by comparison with the terrible magnitude of the great destruction in the valley of the Conemaugh. In our own county of Centre, it is said that six lives have been sacrificed to the fury of the storm king, together with a large amount of property. In every town almost through the flooded district some lives have been lost.

How many have been drowned only God knows. The number has rapidly run up into thousands, how many will make up the grand total we must wait to learn. At present the saved are looking for and burying their dead, the people are dazed, broken-hearted and stretch out their hands for assistance. The horror at Johnstown as we have said fills the public mind. There are many instances of personal heroism related which show what a Godlike spirit moved upon the face of those surging waters. A man and two women were on a raft, and as it was swept under the bridge at Bolivar Station some one threw them a rope. They failed to catch it; a second time it was thrown, the man grasped it, but the force of the freshet was so great that he was dragged to the edge of the raft. He could have saved himself easily. There was only twenty feet of rope between him and the top of the bridge. Two minutes work, a hand over hand climb and he would have been all right.

The moment he took in the situation he left that rope slip through his fingers, choosing either to rescue the two women or share their fate. Alas, there was no recognition of courage in that flood. It swept them down stream and within ten minutes all three disappeared under the wild waste of water, and as for pathos, fiction can afford no incident more striking than this: A little fellow had been rescued. He stood looking upon the swollen waters when some one asked, "How many of you were there?" "Four in all," was the reply; "father, mother, sister and myself," And where are the other three?" The lad pointed to the river and with the word, "There!" on his trembling lips, burst into tears.

Frank Fraunheiser tried to save his wife, little son and two daughters by draging them to the roof of his house. His wife and eldest daughter were carried away, but he managed to cling to the two small children until the house was crushed.

The children were buried beneath the ruins and the father worked for a long time to get them out. When he reached the children the boy said:

"Don't try to save me, papa. I'm fast here. Get Katie out."

The little girl's leg was broken and she cried out to her father that it was useless to try to save her and begged him to rescue her brother. The father succeeded in dragging both children from the ruins and when he took the little girl in his arms, her face was white with the pain of her broken limb. As she was carried into a house she looked up suddenly and said with a smile: "Don't look so sad papa, I will cheer you up." These acts of heroism have found their counterpart wherever lives have been lost.

We can give them our sympathy, but that is not enough. They need money for they have lost all.

How Will You Vote?

The unprecedented flood has largely diverted the attention of people from the Amendment. But the time when decisive action on the question must be taken is drawing quite near. What will you do?

We urge every friend of temperence to make it his business to go to the polls on that day and vote for the Amendment. It is as important a question as you have ever been called to meet and decide upon. The result of the vote is of vast importance and every vote will count. Then let no work or other engagement keep you from the polls and Centre county will be found with a heavy majority on the right side. We believe that a change of thousands of votes in favor of the Amendment has been made within the past few weeks. Whether or not this has been done depends on whether the people have attended the meetings and listened to the arguments. If they have done this they have decided to vote for the Amendment, for every consideration of reason and morality urges them to do so.

The Prohibitionists have had a most wonderfully successful campaign. Their adversaries have been afraid to meet them in the arena of discussion and have not attempted to do so. Neither have they tried any of the usual arguments or methods of political work unless it be that all persuasive one of money. As the case now stands, as the history of the campaign thus far has demonstrated, the truly conscientious, reasonable man must vote for prohibition. If he should not why has he not told the reason for his refusal? Why has he not demonstrated that Prohibition has not been successful in the States where it has been tried? It is true he attempted to do so, but in every instance his arguments have been overthrown and turned against him, as was done in the case of Editor Tomlinson of Topeka, Kan., who, after asserting in Massachusetts that there were many drinking places in Topeka, was taken before the proper officer when he arrived home, and was compelled to acknowledge that he did not know of one. We have not heard of Mr. Tomlinson taking any part in the Pennsylvania campaign.

Selfish reasons might appear to induce some to vote against the amendment, but this selfishness is shortsighted and unwise. Our material and financial prosperity depends upon the adoption of the Amendment. The flood has destroyed millions of dollars of property, but the way to become hopeful, to really rally from the effects of the loss is to banish whiskey from the State. If this is done millions of dollars will flow into legitimate channels of trade which is now passed over the bars and wasted so far as value received in material comforts is concerned.

What accounts for the prosperity of Kansas over other states of the West unless it be the increased sobriety of the people and the consequent pleasure of living in such a community, where the regular channels of trade receive all the products of the industry and genius of the people; where orphans and insanity and poverty and crime are not made by drink? Before the Amendment in Kansas was adopted the increase in immigration was 12000 per year; now it averages 80,000 per year. And Iowa can show figures almost equally remarkable. So our eventual prosperity depends largely on the removal from our midst of this fruitful source of all that is evil.

MR. SECRETARY BLAINE, according to his enemies, was going to involve the country in a war within a few months after taking office. Our successful Commission at Berlin, and the appointment of two Commissioners to Hayti, seem to indicate that peace and not war is uppermost in the mind of the Administration.

The Enemy of Labor!

If the $85,000,000 now spent for poisonous drinks in Pennsylvania were expended for the products of our factories and workshops, no one willing to work would need to be idle, and strikes or lockouts would be among the things of the past, as the working classes would be in better condition to help themselves, and employers needing their labor would be willing and able to pay a fair day's wages for a fair day's work!

You may say, the money spent for drink also employs labor. The more labor and capital employed in the liquor trades, the worse for the State, for it is CAPITAL and LABOR unproductively employed. Ay! WORSE THAN WASTED. When the money is spent for liquor the buyer receives in return nothing that is of use to him. The drink is an entirely useless article. Ay! worse than useless. It is injurious. There is a great difference between money spent for woolen goods, cotton goods, etc., and liquors. In the production of useful articles the raw materials, at every stage, are increased in utility and real value by the labor upon them, while in the production of liquors the labor used decreases the utility and value of the grain, etc., at every stage in their production, until ready for consumption, when they are not only useless, but actually injurious. Hence the value of the materials, the labor spent in their production, and the money spent for the drinks, are lost to the individual and society, while the raw materials, wool, cotton, etc., are made into commodities of the first utility; the useful and nutritious grain and fruit made into liquid are, by the labor spent upon them, changed from nutritious substances into poisonous beverages whose use tends to destroy all that is good and useful to society.

The adoption of the Prohibitory Amendment to the Constitution will give employment, annually, to over sixty thousand more persons in the factories and workshops of Pennsylvania than are now employed. Indeed, new factories, new workshops, and new machinery will be needed, and bricklayers, masons, carpenters, machinists, and every one engaged in productive industries will have a share in the prosperity, for the drink trades are at war with every other business in the State. Fellow-citizens if you desire these benefits, vote for the Prohibition Amendment, June 18, and remember that every vote against it is in favor of a business that causes poverty, crime, vice, pauperism, idiocy, insanity, sickness, and death.

Patents Granted.

To citizens of Pennsylvania during the past week and reported for this paper by C. A. Snow & Co., Patent lawyersOpp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

J W Abrahams, Allegheny, Roofing; S P Coleman, Swissvale, Signaling; E B Coxe, Drifton, Screener; I N Davis, West Elizabeth, Cook-stove and grate; J Dowling, Wilkes Barre, Water bib; R F Dulaney, Waynesburg, Holdback; W. Dunbar, Larrabee, Lumber trimmer; C N Dutton, Pittsburg, Meter fluid seal valve; R F McFeely, Pittsburg, Controlling elevators; M J O'Brien, Du shore, Saw tooth dresser, A D Reinmann, Pittsburg, Electric circuits; A J Shaff, Marion, Rail joint; A Schmid, Allegheny, Converter box; J H Simpson, Pittsburg, Torn buckles; F S Smith, Pittsburg, Filament treater, D Springer, Royer's Ford, Car heater; W Stubblebine, Bethlehem, metal furnace; W. Taylor, Allegheny Wire drawing; G. Westinghouse, Pittsburg, Electrical distribution.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER'S method of determining the practicability of the desired reform in reducing the amount of Sunday work throughout the Postal Service is characteristically business-like. He has instructed the postmasters of one hundred of the largest offices to report concerning the details of their work on the Sabbath day, and to make suggestions as to the "means and mode of reducing Sunday work in Postoffices." It is scarcely necessary to say that the Chief of the Post-office Department is thoroughly in accord with the principles underlying the demand for the observance of Sunday in the public service; but he demonstrates his character as a practical executive officer when he consults the good of the service and the public convenience before he attempts to put theories into practice. The postmasters are the persons best fitted to give advice in this matter, and their reports will be read with general interest by the public.

REMINISCENCES.

Six in a Dozen Fill Drunkard's Graves—Hopeful Prospects for the Amendment.

Special Correspondence.

Liquor was cheap in my young days. Whiskey was manufactured in large quantities by most of the wealthy farmers in the county in which I lived. Pure whiskey sold at 25 cents a gallon when corn sold at 50 cents per bushel, and money was made in the business of manufacturing it. I know all about it. Many engaged in it became rich and paid for their farms. But I can also show that about all the children of those rich farmers have spent their entire fortunes.

The dozen young men whom I mentioned in a former letter degraded themselves by drinking too much. I was the 12th. At the age of twenty we had finished our school days and enjoyed the refined country society of young ladies and gentlemen which was so numerous and excellent in that locality.

Whiskey and wine became fashionable and the bar was opened in every country tavern and city hotel. It would always be in order on Saturday afternoon for us to meet, treat and drink. We were often on horseback, and after speeding through the country or practicing our fast horses on the race course would stop at the bar and treat all around. The loser in the race was always the first to treat and then the others would follow. Villages not being far apart, we would go from one place of resort to another and treat at each place. This was continued during many years. In two years, however, I became afraid of its effects and when invited to drink always said "no."

Now for the result. Six of the dozen gay, lively young men have gone to a drunkard's grave. At least three who still survive have become sober men. In justification of this expose of the frailties of the companions of my youth, I hope my calling attention to them will help the Amendment. Don't look upon these comparisons as out of place, but as true and in my own experience and leaving a lasting impression on my mind that the effect of liquor is to curse. Slavery and liquor have been the twin evils of our land and sober thought, deliberate action and brave deeds can liberate us from the latter. This terrible flood is a judgment sent for the crime of so long permitting whiskey to live. Because it is law is not an evidence that it is right, and this warning may prove an aid to victory on the 18th of June. Good men are praying and working hard for it, and why should they not? It has been tried in other states and proven a blessing. Look at home. No liquor is sold for a beverage near State College and we seldom see a drunken man and our laboring men are saving their money and buying homes. Peace reigns supreme. Not so where bar rooms and liquor are found. Our cause is a good one and must win. The minds of men are changing in favor of the Amendment.

OBSERVER'

BY indomitable energy the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad have succeeded in making a route from Pittsburg to Altoona by way of the Philadelphia and Erie and the Bald Eagle Valley. Some time will yet be required before the main line along the Juniata river can be put in serviceable condition. The company has had and still has a tremendous task before it, and the sagacity with which the officers have taken it in hand is the most remarkable proof of the many which the company has given of its marvelous organization. The physical and mental strain which these men have suffered in the past four years can never be adequately appreciated by the outside public, but they will receive grateful recognition from all who know what they have done and how well they have done in the face of appalling obstacles.

THE unprecedented disturbance of the elements throughout the country and the world is accompanied by another phenomenon, which is something more than a mere coincidence, in the opinion of the scientific world. Astronomers have for several weeks noticed remarkable disturbances in the sun's photophere. That luminary has been marked by numerous spots, across and around which the flames were leaping with a violence far exceeding cyclonic fury. The agitation of the sun's luminous envelope is almost unprecedented, and it is beyond doubt closely connected with the terrestrial storms which have done such havoc in Asia, Europe and America.

GENERAL NOTES.

Creosote is proposed as a fuel for torpedo boats.

Paola, Kan., has rented its city park to a carpet renovator.

"The piano taught moderate" is a sign on a house in London.

A military pigeon station has been established in Switzerland.

Eugene Moore, of Waukeenah, Fla., killed 500 alligators this season.

A Nevada man has a strawberry patch which yields 1,000 boxes a day.

The decrease in the public debt during May is estimated at $8,000,000.

The popular sport in El Paso is a fight between rattlesnakes and bullsnakes.

Three hundred rats were killed at a barn raising in Salem, Ill., the other day.

Miss Frankie Raymond, an 8-year-old Chicago girl, has three lion cubs to play with.

The recent frost has destroyed over one-fourth of the grape crop of New York State.

A Buffalo physician says that there are times when every man has suicidal tendencies.

There is a man in Hart county, Georgia, who spells his entire name with two letters, Bob Bobo.

Two hundred and seventy-five ladies are clergymen in the United States and occupy pulpits as such.

A little girl in Orvingsville, Ky., choked to death after swallowing a grain of corn, which lodged in her throat.

An Indian in the Everglades, Fla., it is said, is still holding in slavery negroes that were his when the war broke out.

A housewife at Gridley, Cal., while dressing a chicken for dinner, found in its crop a diamond, which was sold for $185.

In a small town in North Carolina the gentlemen were seen on the streets the other day with overcoats over their seersuckers.

There will shortly be a public test at Anneston, Ala., of a shingle machine which is guaranteed to make 5,000 shingles per hour.

In a bicycle race at Poughkeepsie on Decoration Day John Van Benschoten, of that city, covered 16 miles in 1 hour 2 minutes and 11 seconds.

The Judges of the Lackawanna county (Pennsylvania) Court, recently adjourned to the roadside to try a case. The Judges sat on a log.

Sam Stewart, colored, of Crawfordville, Ga., drives his cow to a wagon when she goes dry and gives no milk. She makes better time than an ox.

There are in London 65 theaters and about 500 music halls, providing entertainment for 325,000 people every night or 100,000,000 in the course of a year.

The new powder that German soldiers have in their shoes to prevent chafing is said to contain 3 parts salicylic acid, 10 of starch and 87 of pulverized charcoal.

Baseball is going up in the world. An American sculptor has a statue under that title in the Paris salon, representing a young man in the act of throwing a ball.

Mr. Gus Asbury killed a jointed snake last week He says it fell to pieces before he struck it, and, if he had not killed it, it would have put itself together again.

The multiplication of 687,654,321 by 45 gives 44,444,444,445. Reversing the order and multiplying 123,455,789 by 45 a result equally odd is obtained. 5,555,555,505.

The almost incredible statement is made by a South Florida man that it has rained more or less in the vicinity of his home on the 20th of May for the past 19 years.

No less than four doctors will be always on duty at the Paris exhibition and will be found, when wanted, at the fixed points at which it has been arranged to put them.

The yearly sales of Phil Armour's great packing house in Chicago now amount on an average to $55,000,000. They have at times reached as high as $60,000,000 a year.

Two one armed men had a desperate fight in Oglethrope, Ga., the other day, and were getting in some telling blows when a one-armed man ran between and separated them.

Four hundred Silesian lacemakers have been at work five weeks on a magnificent veil for the sister of the German Empress, who is about to marry Prince Leopold, of Prussia.

Arnold Lake, of St. John's, Mich., has a colt that was born without eyes, and that portion of its head where the eyes should be is as smooth and firm as any other part of its skull.

Some ingenius arithmetician has calculated that the 30,000,000 stamps issued by the English postoffice from 1840 to 1884, if placed end to end, would reach to the moon and back.

Mrs. George Thomas, a Dubuque woman, arose in the night to shut a blind, and her husband bobbed up after her and fired six shots at the supposed burglar, not one of which came within a foot of her.

Mrs. Todd Lattie, of Bronson, Mich., who has been totally blind for 15 years, suddenly regained her eyesight a few days ago. The first person she saw was her daughter, and she exclaimed: "My, how you have grown."

Pompeii Eclipsed

Ten Thousand Human Dead in the Fated City.

The Great Reservoir Always a Source of Menace and Danger.

Suffering Humanity Cries Out to the Infinite, "Have Mercy Upon Us!"

BELLEFONTE CONTRIBUTES THOUSANDS TO THE SUFFERERS.

THE SOUTH FORK RESERVOIR.

History of the Body of Water Which Caused such Tremendous Destruction to Life and Property.

A MAN WHO SAYS IT WAS KNOWN TO BE UNSAFE.

The dam or reservoir which burst and wrought all this destruction is situate on the south fork of Conemaugh river, about two miles above its mouth at the village of South Fork. The original dam built for the State by, we believe, a Mr. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, had a breast of between sixty-five and seventy feet in height, and extended back up the stream to the junction of Yellow run, about two and a half miles. The width of the dam was about three hundred yards—above it varied in width. This same dam burst some time about June, 1862, and the land upon which it was located was sold by the Pennsylvania railroad company to the Collins brothers, and by them afterwards to the Western Fish and Game association, of Pittsburgh who rebuilt it and kept it for a fish and pleasure lake.

Along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad and Conemaugh river from South Fork, a distance of ten or eleven miles there are several villages and towns and some mining and manufacturing industries carried on. Among them was was the thriving village of Mineral Point, located immediately on the river in a very narrow gorge, the railroad being at least fifty feet above the bed of the river. The valley of the Conemaugh from South Fork to East Conemaugh is a continuing deep narrow gore, and just such a place with its heavy fall as the flood in its fury would to do the most effective work of destruction, both to property and human life.

Down this narrow valley, with its teeming population and its vast business interests, the immense volume of water let loose from the broken reservior rushed madly on till it reached the Pennsylvania railroad shops, at East Conemaugh, carrying the lower portion of the village of South Fork and the entire town of Mineral Point, coal tipples, factories, cars engines and one immense freightage of debris gathered from the mountain and, valley, till it struck the round house, coaling station, ticket office and large boarding house, together with the great iron bridge of the Cambria Iron company at East Conemaugh, all of which were lifted up bodily and added to the heavy cargo already borne on the breast of the mighty torrent.

Woodvale was the next victim in the victorious march of the turbulent waters, and as it was reached it was wiped out. Conemaugh borough was now reached and almost as entirely carried along as had been the village above, and its immense addition to the weight of floating plunder added to that already moving in the direction of old Johnstown, so soon to feel the force of a mighty power which she could not resist, and from which she could not escape. The great flood of waters after striking Conemaugh borough would naturally find an outlet through Adams Jackson, Clinton and Franklin streets, which would bear them in a southerly direction ever into and across the city of Johnstown in the direction of Stony Creek, and as they swept through the town with resistless force they effectually cut off all possibility of escape from the doomed inhabitants of the town living on the low land lying between the two streams now become one, which in a few moments wrought one of the most stupendous disasters to humanity recorded in the annals of time. An eye witness says he stood upon the high ground on Prospect Hill, north of the city, and saw the waters mount up like mountains till the roof of the Methodist Episcopal church, the most commanding edifice in the centre of the city, was covered over by the flood, only the base of the spire being visible above the debris carried on the bosom of the accumulated waters, and far southward the mighty current poured over Kernville till all the fair city save its monuments and towers was lost to sight. Houses upon which whole families had climbed for safety suddenly toppled and fell into the raging waters and were carried to destruction and death. Houses, mills, coal tipples, large factory buildings, lumber, logs, every conceivable kind of floating stuff came in such quantities as to cover the face of the mighty river that swept everything movable from its foundations and carried them with it in its onward march of destruction and death.

Mr. J. C. Martin, of Philadelphia, formerly extensively engaged in business in Portage, and who is now visiting friends in Altoona, in speaking of the bursting of the South Fork reservoir, said that at the time its Pittsburg purchasers were rebuilding it he became satisfied from personal observation that the work was being imperfectly done and that it would prove a source of danger and perhaps of death in the future. He went to persons living in the neighborhood, as well as to gentlemen in Johnstown, and urged them to get out an injunction to prevent the rebuilding of the reservoir. Nothing was done in the matter, however, and the result is before the public.

The Latest from Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.

Last evening as a young man was entering one of the Cambria Iron company's shops to take out a dead body he was ferociously attacked by a large black Newfoundland dog and debarred for a time. He was keeping watch over what was supposed to be his master. The only way the men could get near the corpse was to offer the dog a piece of raw meat. This tempted the animal and he snapped ravenously at the meat and in the meantime a strap was looped over his neck and the dog dragged from the building.

Last evening six men entered one of the morgues and perpetrated a most fiendish act. One of them removed a coffin lid and seeing a finger ring on the hand of a corpose deliberately cut off the finger and ring and then placed both finger and ring in his pocket and then tried to escape. He was caught almost in the act and the whole party were taken in charge and placed on the second floor of the morgue and were given beds on the bare floor for the night. Six soldiers guarded them during the night and this morning they were locked up. As they were taken through the town the mad populace wanted to take their lives.

The high sheriff is looked upon as the proper officer to give orders and he is generally obeyed at present. How long the guard will remain is not known. The Ohio National Guards continue to ship tents for use of the refugees. The homeless can be seen in tents on all the hill sides and seem to be contented with the present damp and unhomelike habitation.

One hundred bodies were taken out to-day. In most cases many of them were decomposed and the stench arising therefrom was stifling. Last night and to-day light rains fell and the air was raw and cold. Some of the bodies as they are taken out present a sickening appearance.

Many of them are cut, mutilated horribly. The mouth, nose, ears and hair are filled with mud and dirt. This is removed and the body made as presentable as possible. In the district where the fire prevailed, bodies were taken out with nothing left but the trunks presenting sights that would almost madden a sane man. In one of the above cases the remains were placed in a coffin and labeled "Unknown; aged 33 years." This is a mystery which the brightest minds will never be able to unravel.

THRILLING FACTS.

Which Narrate Several Remarkable Escapes at Johnstown and Describe the Present Situation.

SOME REMARKABLE ESCAPES.

Rev. Fathers Tahaney and Sheehan had a very narrow escape from drowning. Father Sheehan attempted to move the Blessed Sacrament from the church, but was forced to leave the house and within less than ten seconds the building was in ruins. They saved nothing but the clothes they wore. Father Sheehan gave many persons absolution during this terrible time and was also engaged caring for the injured At a meeting of the citizens Father Tahaney was given full charge of all the provisions at the storeroom and superintended the distribution.

One of the most miraculous escapes was that of the Sisters of Charity, ten in all, at their convent near St. John's church. Before the flood from the South Fork dam reached Johnstown, the water was on the first floor of their building. They had already repaired to the chapel on the second floor, and in a short time were obliged to ascend another story, taking the Blessed Sacrament with them. All of the building except that portion was totally destroyed. After an imprisonment of thirteen hours, they were rescued from the second story window with nothing but the clothes they wore. They are now stationed with a private family.

An almost continual stream of bodies was conveyed to and from the Fourth ward school house. The sight of these bodies was simply terrible. They were covered with mud, limbs broken and twisted in every imaginable shape, horrible gashes and bruises, disfigured heads and faces; a look of terror was stamped on the features, the hair dishevelled; some had the eyes upturned and arms raised above the head, which seemed they had implored heaven to help them. The limbless trunk of one lying on a box in the school yard, was burned to a crisp, and the flesh roasted from the skull. These are a few of the sights presented to the spectator; and to many may seem like some terrible nightmare. God grant that we may never be called upon to picture such a terrible disaster as this again.

Funeral services were being conducted in St. John's church when the flood struck the town. The members of the congregation were obliged to run for their lives. The church was carried away.

THE GENERAL AND THE SHERIFF.

Until Monday afternoon the town was under martial law, with Adjutant General Hastings in command, the Fourteenth regiment, National Guards, being on the guard. In the afternoon, however, the sheriff of Cambria county took charge and the military was withdrawn. The town is under strict police supervision and visitors are not admitted under any pretext, even those in search of friends being turned away. Visitors are not wanted and we advise and urge our readers to stay away. It is only an annoyance to the officials and a vexation to the unhappy people of Johnstown to be harassed by sightseers.

The supplies from Altoona were loaded into six wagons. The first three wagon loads were taken to Johnstown and personally delivered to Adjutant General Hastings and the committee saw most of these supplies delivered to the people who were in need. It will be a source of gratification to the people of Altoona to learn that their generous contributions were the first organized relief that reached Johnstown Monday morning and were personally delivered to the needy in Johnstown and to the camp which has been formed on the road leading to Ebensburg.

The work of preparing the dead for burial and interring their remains is in charge of a competent corps of funeral directors from Pittsburgh. The bodies are numbered, a careful description written out, and placed on the coffin In all cases where the bodies are not identified before burial the descriptions are carefully preserved and the graves numbered. The corpses which are taken out on the railroad side of the Conemaugh are hauled over to the road leading to Ebensburg and buried at a spot about a mile from the Pennsylvania railroad station. Those taken out between Stony creek and the Conemaugh are being buried on the hill back of Johnstown.

HOW A LADY WAS RESCUED.

Mr. D. H. Edwards, quartermaster of post 62, Grand Army of the Republic, Johnstown who is a freight conductor on the Pittsburgh division, performed a heroic part in this rescue. He was in charge of extra freight east, hauled by engine 1,299, and was halted at Sang Hollow by the flood of waters last Friday afternoon. The attention of himself and crew was attracted by a boy clinging to a piece of square timber, riding upon the rushing waters. They immediately set about to rescue him. When they had nearly succeeded the youth was struck by some floating debris and carried on down the river; but the crew at length saved him. He told them to look out for his mother and save her. Mr. Edwards saw her coming and throwing one arm around a telegraph pole, extended the other toward Mrs. Oswald. Securing a firm hold of the lady he bravely struggled with the surging waters and the lady, whose heavy clothing was water-weighted. The contest was desperate, when a floating plank struck Mrs. Oswald on the shoulder, causing such a tension on Mr. Edwards's arms that both his shoulders cracked with the strain. Extending the arm he had around the pole so as to grasp with the hand the arm holding Mrs. Oswald, he swung himself around toward the shore, when two brakemen seized the lady who with Mr. Edwards' assistance was borne up the embankment and placed in the cabin of the train. A fire was built, coffee furnished the nearly exhausted woman and she soon recovered sufficiently to give her thrilling experience with the flood. Subsequently she was removed to the residence of Richard Rigney, at Sang Hollow.

AFTER THE FLOOD.

THE DESTRUCTION AT WILLIAMSPORT, RENOVO JERSEY SHORE AND ANTES FORT.

JERSEY SHORE

was badly torn up and a number of buildings were moved out of their places, but no lives were lost. The flood was four feet seven inches above that of 1865, according to a mark placed on the M E. church by Elisha Parker. At Charlton the water was 4ft. 9 in. above that of '65.

FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

A special dispatch Monday evening from Nesbit, which is as far as the wires east were up, says that there was a 35 foot rise at Williamsport, which was 7 feet higher than the flood of 1865.

At Williamsport, by the breaking of the boom, 150,000,000 feet of logs were set loose. The three bridges, Market and Maynard streets and the Pennsylvania railroad bridge, were carried away.

At the various mills destruction marks the track of the flood. All the outbuildings at the Dodge mills were carried away and only six piles of lumber remain.

The mill of Howard Perley & Howard is standing, but all the lumber is gone, a loss of 8,000,000 to 10,000,090 feet. The shingle and jack mill of T. J. Dufly were swept away. The Star mill escaped but three-fourths of the lumber floated off. Piper, Benedict & Co.'s mill remains, two thirds of the lumber was carried away. The Fletcher Coleman mill withstood the flood, but at least four-fifths of the lumber is lost. Payne, Cochran & Co.'s mill remains; all the lumber south of the canal, together with all surrounding dwellings, went down the river. Brown, Clark & Howe's mill is in good condition and all the lumber was saved. Maynard & Co's mill and lumber were also saved. White, Lentz & White were scarcely damaged. The Beaver mill and S. Tracy's mill and lumber were swept away with a loss of sixteen million feet of lumber. The loss in money can not be estimated. The wreck at all the mills and the loss of all the lumber and logs will be a bad blow to Williamsport. Yesterday morning's *Bulletin* pitifully askes: "What will the future of the city be? God help us!" The water, as per measurement taken by the city engineer was 33 feet and one inch above low water mark. The destruction on Market street presents an appalling sight.

HOUSES ON A PRECIPICE.

Renovo, like Lock Haven, is all torn up. The Opera House is gone and Ferguson's block of five houses, and the out buildings of O'Hagen's brick house all swept away. The largest ice houses are gone and so is Spangler Brothers saw mill. The South Renovo bridge is gone and all the lower end of the town, two lots deep, was washed away, people had to live in passenger cars. In South Renovo sixty feet of embankment was carried away, leaving the houses standing on the brink of a precipice, at the foot of which is the river. James Neylon's house was knocked in two and fell apart. Fred. Probst's lumber yard had all the contents removed by the flood. From the upper end of Tenth street one lot deep was swept away, and from that down two lots deep. Houses are standing right on the edges of embankments. The loss is enormous, and no estimate can yet be correctly put upon it.

TWELVE DROWNED AT ANTES FORT.

There were no less than twelve people drowned at Antes Fort, most of whom worked in the mill or factory of the Youngmans, located near the P. & E. railroad station at Jersey Shore. The mill is owned by George and William Youngman, whose wives were both drowned, together with six children four of Mrs George Youngman's and two of Mrs. William Youngman's. The former lady was a daughter of Dr. Reed, of Jersey Shore, and the latter was formerly a Miss Mehaffey, of Williamsport or Newberry. Miss Maggie Pfontz, of Jersey Shore, who was visiting Mrs. George Youngman, who was also drowned, as was likewise a lady teacher in the same family, and a Mrs. Harman and child. The Youngman brothers were saved by clinging to trees, a son of Geo. Youngman being saved also in the same manner. The breaking of the woolen mill dam is what caused this terrible disaster.

HOME IN A BOAT.

A Special Representative of the "Daily News" Floats from Olean to Lock Haven.

Fourteen Hours Between Emporium and the Lumber City—Life on the Muddy Deep.

When the high water rendered travel impossible Mr. Arthur Brown found himself in the handsome town of Olean. He heard that all the way east of him there was a raging torrent—the worst that was ever known, and that to brave its danger was worse than to beard the lion in his den. Indeed, he felt the water coming around his feet, for it was three feet deep on the street of Olean; the lower part of the town was under water and the usually peaceful river was one and a half miles wide at Union street. He reports that there was no loss of life at that place.

But Mr. Brown wanted to get home and with the same characteristic energy which has marked many of his undertakings he concluded to stem the muddy waves. For as the water was the prevailing element, why not use it to float home upon?

He procured a boat and set sail over the turbulent waves of the swollen stream. His course was marked by numerous hairbreadth adventures, but he did not neglect to take copious notes of his homeward journey.

Reaching Eldred and Larabee stations he found that the water had attained the same height which it had reached at Olean, the people of the two places plunging around in three feet of the dark-colored liquid. A large bridge had spanned the river at Fourmile, but this was gone and the hugh body of water flowed on, unobstructed by the spans of the great structure, the whole country giving evidence of being the scene of primitive times, being almost "without form and void," and every green things, being changed to brown, except a fringe of green here and there where the mountains had lifted their heads high in laughter at the coming flood.

Emporium presented the worst appearance he had seen. Even the streets of the town were cut up, houses were floated away, the railroad had been as greatly shattered as if an earthquake had shaken the rails loose. Some of the rails were standing on end, lifting themselves into the sky to a height of thirty feet with the ties still attached to them. Numerous trees had been washed out by the roots. Two bridges had been loosene from solid foundations and had followed the course of the flowing river.

Our traveler in the boat now marked the time of day, just 7 o'clock, with the dark clouds threatening more rain over head, but the light now the full brightness of a June day and the waters rapidly receding into their banks. He noticed that the bridge at Sinnemahoning, though not gone, was in a bad shape. At Driftwood acres of the bank had been washed away and gulleys excavated by the implements of water to the depth of twelve feet or more. The same details were repeated at Keating. The bridge here had disappeared and small houses were inverted. It is said that twenty cars loaded with coal had been placed on the bridge, and this too had mingled itself with the waters and temporarily given up its mission of furnishing heat, light or other comfort to man.

The first structure he saw that was undisturbed by the flood was the bridge at Cook's Run. Under the circumstances this

REMARKABLE BRIDGE

should furnish a model for others. The greatest of floods had passed by, leaving it undisturbed. At Westport several of the houses had been washed into the centre of a creek and among the buildings which had suffered was a temperance hotel. Fully two miles of the track had been torn out.

The spectacle about three miles above Renovo became more desolate and awful. Some large trees had been torn away. Where had once been Ridgeway was now scarcely a vestige of human habitation. The loss of lumber here was very great, one camp losing at least $40,000 worth. The Caledonia dam had given away, 11,000,000 feet of logs floating with it. Miles above Renovo and all the way to that town the railroad was moved at least a quarter of a mile from its original location. Only one span remained of the large bridge between Renovo and South Renovo. The iron bridge above Renovo was also gone. The traveler had a

DISAGREEABLE EXPERIENCE

at a place called Moccasin falls. His boat tilted so much that he could not maintain his position and was thrown into the turbulent current. He soon however, clambered into the seat again. Fully twenty-three miles above Renovo he also saw a very

STRANGE APPARITION.

It was the outline of a skeleton in the bank. It is quite certain that the water had washed away the bank and exposed the skeleton of someone who had been buried there.

The scenes at Lock Havin, where our traveler arrived at 9 o'clock at night, have been already described. He was glad to reach the Lumber City, climb upon terra firma and take the first train he could over the Bald Eagle railroad for his home, where he, on Thursday, imparted to us the above remarkable narrative.

Cheering News.

The people of Lock Haven were feeling quite disconsolate on Thursday, because of the fact that starvation seemed to be staring them in the face. Some people have had to live on bread and water ever since the flood. But they were cheered on Thursday by three messages, one from A C Hippey, who is connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, stating that a great quantity of provisions would reach them. Another was from Governor Beaver, offering State aid, and yet another was from the magnanimous mayor of that charitable city—Philadelphia, stating that three carloads of provisions had been sent to them. Now, as soon as the provisions can reach them they will be pretty well provided for.

T. C. Hipple Esq., of Lock Haven, is authority for the statement that forty-two persons were drowned in Williamsport.

HE LIVED NEAR SOUTH FORK.

Here is one of the most thrilling descriptions we have read of the beginning of the flood: My hotel is up about two and a half miles from South Fork, and in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir. A day or so ago I sent word to Robert Pitcairn, Superintendent of the Pittsburg division, to come with several of his friends to my resort and I would entertain them. Fishing and hunting would be the bill of fare. That same night the heavy rains came and the next morning I went to my hotel, near the reservoir, to fix things up in general. I saw that the reservoir was rapidly rising and immediately set to work to strengthen its banks. (This was on Friday.) The rains continued, and the water was rapidly rising and getting the better of me, and I saw that a break was inevitable. I immediately sent a messenger in all haste on horseback to warn the inhabitants of the danger, and to lose no time whatever in telegraphing Johnstown of the danger which was sure to come.

"The South Fork people on hearing the alarm immediately dropped everything and fled for their lives for the hills and so were saved. Scarcely had they been warned and in safe places when with a mighty roar which cannot be described, the bank broke and the water shot forth like from the mouth of a cannon. It completely swept everything with it and took houses as if they were mere chips. The course was between the two hills, thereby preventing a spread, but gaining more strength and force every inch it went. I don't know if Johnstown ever got the message or not. Have not seen my messenger since. No lives in South Fork were lost, but all the property and houses between the two hills were completely swept away, and no trace of a town is left. Don't know if my guests got word and are on their way or not."

"They Kept the Pigs in the Parlor" of the Park Hotel at Williamsport.

A newspaper correspondent who made his way from Philadelphia to Bellefonte just after the flood, tells of his experience at Williamsport as follows: Williamsport, the Lumber City of the state, was found to be in a sad state. It had been completly inundated. In no part of the town did the water stand less than six feet deep in the houses and the highest point reached was eighteen feet. The damage was immense and the merchants, etc., will lose fully one half or three fourths of their stock. All the logs and sawed timber were swept away, it being estimated that of the former 250,000,000 feet have gone and of the latter 50,000,000 feet. The loss here will reach fully $5,000,000. A log committee has been appointed who will so far as possible recover the missing property and establish temporary saw mills at different points along the river to saw the logs up.

With regard to the loss of life Mr. Whitty states that it is estimated fifty people were drowned. These people for the most part resided in the lumber districts in the outskirts of the city, at the saw mills and in isolated places to which no warning could be given. Many bodies had been found. One sad case was that of the Youngman brothers. They were two in number and married. Their families consisted of their wives and six children and of this total of ten persons only the husbands and one son escaped All the others were drowned. The scenes at the Park House baffled description. The piazza was full of horses, and there were cows in the library Most of the animals saved were taken into the second story windows of building. All through the night cries were heard from people who had been caught in their houses by the waters and the houses were afterward swept away. In this wreckage were animals. Of the persons rescued one hundred were taken in by Mrs. Donald MacDonald, of the Park House, and provided with accommodations.

One striking incident of the flood was the adventure of a party of gentlemen who were out on a fishing excursion. They were at Jersey Shore, and among their number were three Pennsylvania railroad directors, the party being under the direction of the Williamsport bank officials. On Saturday night one of the party was aroused by the rocking of their cabin. Getting up the discovery was made that the waters were rising. The alarm was given and all took refuge on the mountain. Being very anxious on account of his family the bank official embarked in a skiff and the trip was made to Williamsport with the water running at fully twenty miles an hour. He found all safe. The same hand car which took Mr. Whitty to Lock Haven conveyed the railroad directors to Williamsport.

We believe that Judge Furst had been a member of this party until Friday when judicial business compelled him to come home, which was certainly fortunate for him.

Two Incidents.

It is certainly marvelous if the report is true that a cradle was found floating in the water at Pittsburg, that in it was a crowing infant, unharmed and enjoying its experience. The man who deserted his children should go off and hide his head, as the ostrich does. It is related that he was swimming with his children in his arms, but becoming tired, let the children go and clung to a tree. When his son desperately clung to one of his legs the cruel father shoved the little one off.

—Mr. Uta's new residence on Bishop street is well under way and will be an ornament to that part of the town.

Poetical Doctors.

The State Medical Society at Pittsburg this week adjourned until the first Tuesday in September. The doctors didn't talk medicine, but discussed the Johnstown flood, contributed $1,000 to the distressed people and promised to collect more. Dr. Wood, of Pittsburg, read the following capital poem:

O Brothers, in your happy homes!
Where altars grateful incense rise,
Where wife and mother holds the key
To all that's sacred in man's eyes;
Where happy children climb your knees,
To kiss your cheeks in love's caress,
And banish care for joyous ease!
In dreams, sometimes, your brain grows wild
At fancied loss of wife or child,
Oh, how the heart throbs in relief
To wake and find it phantom grief!

A sorrow hovers in the air—
A sorrow keener than despair,
Of broken homes, and broken hearts,
Of brains on fire, and minds insane,
Where faith expires, and hope departs
To never more return again.
Oh that the scourge of Conemaugh
Were but a hideous dream of awe!
O people of the valley—
How can you e'er shut out
The noise of roaring fountains?
How forget the awful rout
That shook the pitying mountains?
O the wild cries of despair
That smote the weeping air!
The children torn from mothers!
Drowning maidens, mangled brothers!
Drifting down the Conemaugh—
Drifting down in wild despair,
With cry and groan and prayer,
Drifting into death's cold jaw,
Drifting down the Conemaugh!

Such torrents never roll'd before!
Such billows never beat the shore!
No human ever lived who saw
Such waves as rolled down Conemaugh!
Waves of human bodies swarm
Through boiling flood and raging storm,
Downward sweeps the horrid tide
To strew with dead the river side!
A cemetery of new made graves
In sadness overlooks the waves;
No mortal ever lived who saw
Such sights as seen on Conemaugh!
God grant no mortal e'er again
Shall feel such blow, or smart with pain
From Fate malignant, or insane,
The blow of terror, grief and awe
That blighted homes on Conemaugh!

Let science bend above the slain,
Le art lean o'er the weeping train,
Let bleeding heart and throbbing brain
Remember naught but sympathy,
Forget all else but charity.
Let commerce stop its busy wheels,
Let gladness share what sorrow feels,
Avert and mend this cruel fate
Of brothers, sisters in distress,
Whose homes are howling wilderness;
Let joy and pleasure be forgot
To aid and comfort those whose lot
Is cast in woe and striken awe
In valley of the Conemaugh.

Dreams Indicating Disease.

If science has dispelled such old wives' fables as that to dream of a marriage signified a death, or to dream of a cat meant to meet a foe, she has certainly added mysteries and terrors of her own to the subject. One learned man has actually tried to systematize those subtle premonitions—to make them more available for use and guidance. In his opinion

"Lively dreams are in general a sign of excitement, of nervous action.

"Soft dreams are a sign of slight irritation of the head; often in nervous fevers announcing the approach of a favorable crisis.

"Frightful dreams are a sign of determination of blood to the head.

"Dreams about blood and red objects are signs of inflammatory conditions.

"Dreams of distorted forms are frequently a sign of obstructions and diseases of the liver.

"Dreams in which the patient imagines torture or injury of any limb indicate disease in that limb.

"Dreams about death often precede apoplexy, which is connected with determination of blood to the head.'

—*The Analyst.*

Don't Kill the Singers.

A bill prohibiting the killing of any song bird, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, has been signed by the Governor. The penalty is $10 to $50 fine and five to thirty days' imprisonment. The bill prohibits the killing of "any bird of song or any linnet, blue bird, yellow hummer, yellow bird, grass humming bird, wren, robin, meadow lark, dove, night hawk or starling, or any other wild bird other than a game bird. Nor shall any person purchase, or have in possession or expose for sale any such song or wild bird, or any part thereof after the same shall have been killed." The English sparrow is not included in the act, and can be killed wherever he can be found. This is a good act.

Relief for Johnstown.

CONRAD, N. H., June 6.—The legislature to-day appropriated $10.000 for the Conemaugh sufferers.

PARIS, June 6—Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States minister, announces that the fund being raised at the legation for the relief of the sufferers by the flood at Johnstown now amounts to $10,000.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The relief fund of the mayor of this city has reached $163,305. The Chamber of Commerce fund is $42,800.

ERIE, Pa., June 6.—Erie's committee have collected over $10,000 for the Conemaugh sufferers. An appeal came from Williamsport to-day for help. Reports from this side of Williamsport say that the valley is full of people who are homeless and starving. A thousand dollars was forwarded to Williamsport to-night.

IMPORTANT.

In pursuance of the plan recently announced, of presenting from time to time original articles on current topics of general interest, PUBLIC OPINION, of Washington, will contain in its issue of June 8th four original papers under the head of "Saloon in Politics," each presenting a different phase of the great question. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk will speak for prohibition, Hon. Ernest H. Crosby for High License, Hon. Chauncey F. Black for Anti-Prohibition, and Mr. Albert Griffin for the Anti-Saloon Movement. These papers, written expressly for this journal by recognized exponents of public sentiment, will cover the entire field of the saloon controversy and will constitute a highly-interesting and valuable contribution toward the elucidation of one of the most complex and troublesome of all governmental problems.

REFORM IN OLD ENGLAND.

THE BATTLE-CRY OF THE AGITATION: "REFORM ALONE CAN SAVE US NOW."

From the Hampshire (Eng.) Telegraph.

The following ingenious arrangement of this battle-cry of the great reform agitation in 1832 is sent to us by a correspondent at Kingston-cross, Portsmouth, who thinks it not altogether inapplicable at the time. It will be seen that, starting from the letter R in the centre, the motto may be read in any and every direction:

wonsuevasnacansaveusnow
onsuevasnacecansaveusno
nsuevasnacenecansaveusn
suevasnacenonecansaveus
uevasnacenolonecansaveu
evasnacenelalonecansave
vasnacenolamalonecansav
asnacenolamrmalonecansa
snacenolamrormalonecans
nacenolamroformalonecan
acenolamrofeformaloneca
cenolamrofoReformalonec
acenolamrofefcrmaloneca
nacenolamroformalonecan
snacenolamrormalonecans
asnacenolamrmalonecansa
vasnacenolamalonecansav
evasnacenolalonecansave
uevasnacenolonecansaveu
suevasnacenonecansaveus
nsuevasnaoenecansaveusn
onsuevasnacecansaveusno
wonsuevasnacansaveusnow

—Ex-Gov. Cornell, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, telegraphs as follows: "HON. JAMES MILLIKEN, Bellefonte, Pa.; Sincerely trust you have escaped serious results of the great storm. We are doing all we can for your suffering neighbors.

A. B. CORNELL."

Statistics just published show that there are 2,272 soldiers 6 feet or over in height in the British army.

PROHIBITION SONG.

TUNE, "GOOD BYE, MY LOVER, GOOD BYE."

I. Now Prohibition is on the way,
Good bye, intemperance, good bye.
We'll show the distillers we mean what we say,
Good bye, intemperance, good bye.

CHORUS—
Bye drinkers, bye O,
Bye distillers, bye O,
Bye tipplers, bye O,
Good bye, intemperance, good bye.

II. What bliss in social life—no "Alcohol King,"
Good bye, intemperance, good bye.
What bliss in politics—no "Whiskey Ring,"
Good bye, intemperance, good bye.

III. When you hear a man argue, "'twould make business poor."
Good bye, old tipplers, good bye
Just take it for granted he likes the side door,
Good bye, old tipplers, good bye.

IV. This vote is different from any you've cast,
Good bye, rumsellers, good bye,
Your children will after you be the ones blest,
Good bye, rumsellers, good bye.

V. O man in your prime, O, young man or gray,
Good bye intemperance, good bye.
Remember your influence—vote as you pray,
Intemperance, forever, good bye.

"NOTHING UNUSUAL."

Written in honor of Captain Murrell, of the Missouri, who rescued the passengers and seaman of the Danmark:

"Nothing unusual," Murrell said,
For a modest man is he;
"We found the Danmark broken down.
Tossed in the trough of the sea.
She couldn't float, so we took her folk,
Women and children and crew
There isn't a skipper," stout Murrell said,
"Who wouldn't have done it, too."

"Something heroic," the women said,
Snatched from a shattered wreck,
Tenderly raised from the tossing boats
To the gallant Missouri's deck.
"Something heroic" thunder two worlds—
Manly, heroic and true.
True red as the dyes of Britannia's flag
Is the blood of the captain and crew.
Be silent, ye scoffers, who say the proud flag
Is only an emblem of trade,
For here is a captain who sacrificed bales
To shelter man, woman and maid.

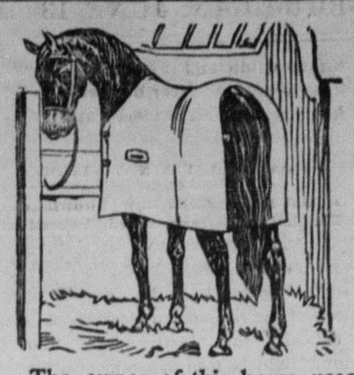
The stars of Columbia, the cross of St. George,
This day in his horror are swayed;
While England's red ensign commandeth the sea
May Murrell's be found 'neath its shade.
May mercy be ever the star of the sea,
May triumphs of pity ne'er cease;
Inscribe on the ensign, "The swiftest in war,
The foremost in mercy and peace."

TABLE TALK for June. As soon as the weather begins to tighten a warm grip on humanity, humanity is apt to lose its appetite, or, at least, of its fancy for such dishes as were wont to amuse the palate in cooler seasons. TABLE TALK thoroughly apprehends this condition of affairs, and its profession is to apprehend and apply the remedy. The peculiarly interesting manner in which it does this we won't attempt to explain here; the better way for our readers to do—if they have the curiosity and wisdom with which we credit them—is to get a copy of the June number, wherein they will plainly see with what ingenuity Mrs. Rorer patches up the appetite for its summer work. They will also find a great deal there to lure the mental appetite, for there are literary delicacies, as well as culinary, in TABLE TALK,—a combination which it has the deserved reputation of mixing up in the most delightful manner. The magazine is published by the TABLE TALK PUBLISHING Co., 402, 404 & 406 Race Street, Philadelphia. $1.00 a year, single number 10c.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Edwin Alden Co., Advertising Agents, have moved their Cincinatti Office to 248 Race St., and added to their great facilities in conducting the advertising business, a Photo-Engraving department, where in a brief period of time and at a small cost, advertisers may receive illustrations for insertion in the newspapers.

The Edwin Alden Co., are prompt, energetic and have introduced to the Press of the United States some of the largest and best advertisers.



The owner of this horse uses the 5/A Ironsides Sheet for the stable. It keeps the horse clean and ready for driving and saves an hour's work each day.

5/A Lap Dusters Closely Woven, 100 Beautiful Patterns.
5/A Ironsides Sheet Keeps Dirt and Flies from Horses in Stable.
5/A Clipper Fly Nets For Farmers and Teamsters. Equal to Leather at Half the Cost.

100 other styles of 5/A Horse Sheets and Fly Nets, at prices to suit everybody. For sale by all dealers. If you can't get them, write us.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5'A LABEL
Manuf'd by WM. AYRES & SONS, Philada., who make the famous Horse Brand Baker Blankets.

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21 21 4t

Be HONEST and chew FINZER'S OLD HONESTY CHEWING TOBACCO

A Pleasant chew. Sweet chew. Lasting chew. Good quality

OLD HONESTY is

on the market in only one shape—3x12—full 16oz plug, the most convenient to cut for pocket or to carry whole.

Insist on having the GENUINE with the red H tin tag, made only by, John Finzer & Bros., Louisville, Ky.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

SUFFERING WOMEN MARRIED OR SINGLE, When troubled with those annoying Irregularities so frequently following a cold or exposure, or from Constitutional Weaknesses so peculiar to their sex, should Use DR. DuCHOINE'S Celebrated FEMALE REGULATING PILLS. They are Strengthening to the entire system, impart tone, vigor and magnetic force to all functions of body and mind. Sent by mail, securely sealed, $1. Address, Dr. Harter Medicine Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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All sizes and styles. Gates to match. Sold by our dealers in this line of goods. FREIGHT PAID. Information free. THE McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Nos. 115 & 120 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

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New York Illustrated News, 253 Broadway New York City.

John L. Sullivan, the Terror of Fakes and Hippodromes, is the Sporting Editor.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Immense Destruction of Property on the Susquehanna.

HARRISBURG, June 4.—The river here was twenty-seven feet above low-water mark. This was more than two feet higher than the flood of 1865, and almost up to the great rise in 1847. Hundreds of people were driven from their homes and it was not long until the Mayor's office was crowded with flood sufferers. All the island farms on the river were swept by the flood. One man stuck to his farm and to save his life climbed to the top of a willow tree, from which he was rescued by men in boats. The residents on Paxton creek were literally swept away. All the farms have been flooded for a distance of five or six miles above the city. Here in the town, the grave of Harrisnear the bank of the river, was covered by ten feet of water. The Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge was badly damaged. In many instances barns and live stock were washed away by the flood. Some of houses the in the city were under water to the second and third stories.

The railroad tracks from Harrisburg to a point below are covered with sawlogs and driftwood. Thousands of citizens remained out all night watching the flood, and other thousands came by rail. In the midst of all the excitement a dispatch came from Mayor Hart, of Boston, asking, "What can Boston do for the Pennsylvania sufferers, Several were drowned in the flood. Govenor Beaver has been in constant communication with President Harrison.

—Rev. J. A. Bright, chaplain of the Senate in Kansas, is now on his way to London, England, sailing on the 19th inst. He expected to stop here before going to New York, but has been prevented by the flood from doing so, though he is expected at any time. He was elected by the State Sunday school Association as its delegated representative in a convention to be held in that city. Rev. Mr. Bright is also the Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandary of Knights Templar in Kansas.

Professional Cards.

CLEMENT DALE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Crider's new building, corner of Allegheny and High streets. 10 45 tf

D. H. HASTINGS. W. F. REEDER. HASTINGS & REEDER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, two doors north of office formerly occupied by the late firm of Yocum & Hastings. 14-1y-13

JOHN KLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. 16-17-tf

S. D. RAY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office on High street. 13-2tf

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late Hon. Judge Hoy. jn4'71-tf

E. R. CHAMBERS, Attorney-at-Law. Office at No. 16 Crider's Ex., Allegheny street. All business promptly attended to. 17-13-1y

PATRICK O'FARRELL, Attorney and Counselor at Law, —and— Solicitor of Patents, Pensions and Claims

Hdqrs. JOHN A RAWLINS' POST No. 1, Department of the Potomac G A R, *Washington, D C, March* 15, 1886. Comrade O'FARRELL, Adjutant of this Post, is doing good work for our comrades in his profession and business as an attorney and claim agent. The Captain was a brave soldier during the late war. He is a good lawyer and an honest man. Comrades throughout the country, who place their business in his care, will be honestly dealt with. C G BOLLINGER, Commander

1319 F Street, N W, Washington, D. C. Formerly Capt Co G, 69th N Y, (Corcoran Irish Legion). 29 26 tf

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MRS. ELIZABETH A. HUTTON Proprietress. 14-21-tf

HUNTINGON DEVASTATION.

Terrible Desolations Along the Courses of the Juniata and Branch Valley.

HUNTINGDON, June 5 [SPECIAL].—The late news from the suburban districts in this county just received shows that the destruction to property by the flood is infinitely greater than at first reported. The waters receding have made the Juniata River and Raystown Branch passable in several places, and couriers have arrived bearing news of the awful result of the unprecedented flood from Bedford to Huntingdon on the Raystown Branch and on to Lewistown on the Juniata River.

The devastation is the greatest in central Pennsylvania except, of course in Johnstown. Not a house, and rarely a bridge, is left that stood within reach of the swollen streams. Here the damage to property will reach $500,000, while the other towns in the county have suffered corresponding losses.

At Mapleton the immense tannery of L. A. Roberts was damaged to the extent of $200,000, and the loss to other property will reach $100,000 more.

The Powel furnace at Saxton sustained a loss of $300,000, and at that place both the railroads and county bridges were swept away, leaving railroad communication with Bedford cut off.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Road sustained but slight damage, with this exception, and will be in running order by to-morrow, making communicrtion with Washington and Baltimore via the Baltimore and Ohio at Cumberland.

For a distance of three miles below here four miles of the Pennsylvania Company's tracks are destroyed, with bridge gone at May's Manyunk and Lewistown, the latter having gone down during a heavy storm last night. Railroad communication with Altoona the West will be opened on a single track by to-morrow.

The Fountain.

for June overflows with interest. The readers of this Magazine know that its popularity has been justly earned, for it comes to them monthly with information gleaned from the most reliable sources, and its many original contributions are of the highest value.

We give a portion of the table of contents for this, the closing number of the sixth volume:

Alice Cary; Evenings with Authors; How Oregon was Saved; Extinct Birds; Italian Artists; The Carnation; Chinese Poetry; The Boom; The License System; Sent by Express; Miss Mischief; Outlines of American Authors; Literary Social; Questions; Music; Choice Selections; Memory Gems, etc.

With the September number will commence the 7th volume of this Monthly. It will contain some things of special interest, and be fully up to the standard that has always been maintained.

Single subscriptions, per year, (10 months,) $1.00; Sample copies, 10 cents.

Address,
W. H. SHELLEY,
YORK PA.

Baron Liebig, the German chemist, says that "as much flour as can lie on the point of a table knife contains as much nutritive constituents as eight quarts of the best and most nutritious beer that is made."

The above item is clipped from the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. If it is correct it certainly furnishes food for thought. Baron Liebig has no superior in the world as a chemist, and he issued his dictum just in time for the Pennsylvania Amendment. Many people will give as an excuse for liberal potations of beer, that they are drinking it for health's sake. But in almost any other article of food they can procure more nutriment than in that quantity of beer which will convert them into a genuine beer barrel. We are much obliged to the Baron for what he said and to the *Dispatch* for printing it.

The June number of St. Nicholas is as full of good reading for the young, as any of its predecessors. It is also as beautifully illustrated. Every parent makes a mistake who does not furnish to his children this beautiful magazine. To fill the minds of the young with good thoughts, noble ideas and aspirations, should be the effort of every parent and guardian, there is no better safeguard for the future of our dear ones. To make them gentlemen and ladies, is the desire of those who love them, and good books will be a great help to do this; no better work than the St. Nicholas, can befound. Try it. No. 33, East 17th St. New York, is their address.

The money subscribed at the meeting on Wednesday evening and also what was collected by the committee is to be used for the sufferers in this county. Other independent movements will be made to send relief to the sufferers at other points.

DOES IT PROHIBIT?

Well, Rather—Just Read This and Judge for Yourself.

L. A. Maynard, one of the editors of The New York Observer, has been making a trip through Kansas to ascertain whether the claims of the Prohibitionists that the law is a success are justified. He has written glowing letters describing the great things that prohibition has done for Kansas. Here is an extract from one of his letters:

"The saloons all stop at the line—stop so short and quick too that it almost tips some of them over. It is a curious and suggestive sight, the way the saloons stop at the line. It is a good place to stop and study the temperance question. On the Missouri $1,200a year license side, the dram shops swarm all the way over from the Union depot, drawing closer and closer as they approach the point where the law says, 'Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther.' And there they stand close up to the line, a solid row of them, in all their filth and hideousness, their screened windows and their beer mug signs looking out over the bottom lands on the Kansas side with hungry and baleful eyes, reminding one as much as anything of a pack of ravenous beasts held here in leash by some invisible hand. But that assurance may be made doubly sure to those who come and go over the border, the last saloon of all in the last row has up the sign, 'Firs and Last Chance'—first for those who come and last for those who go. Could anything be more grimly and malevolently suggestive than that sign?—an evil beckoning finger to the coming victim, a desperate clutch upon the one yet in the toils. It was not many years ago when the westward passage over this line meant freedom for the poor, hunted southern slave, and now it means for many freedom from a bondage a thousand times more galling than that of the earlier day."

Mr. Maynard failed to see the signs of the "many towns" that the Philadelphia Record says have been "practically ruined" by prohibition. He writes:

"It is, indeed, truly wonderful when you come to see it how easy it is for a country to keep right along, pay its debts and be cheerful without even a cent of revenue from the liquor traffic. I have heard so much in the east about the way that prohibition kills the towns that I was quite prepared to find a lot of dead municipalities and other things of that kind lying around here on the Kansas prairies, but thus far I haven't sighted a single corpse. On the contrary, I have found an amazing amount of life and vigor in these villages and cities that ought to be dead, according to the whiskey logic of the East, many of them growing so fast that it is as much as ever that the mother government of the state can do to keep them properly dressed up in municipal clothes.

"I have been surprised to find such a unanimity of sentiment among all classes and conditions of men on the point of the general efficacy and permanency of the law. Even those who grumble at prohibition and those who openly denounce it are free to admit that it has come to stay. I have met scores of persons, merchants, and solid business men, who have told me that they were not in favor of prohibition when the question was first submitted; they fought and voted against it, but now, they say, they would not be willing to admit the saloons back on any terms. They have become so thoroughly convinced of the good results of the law upon the business interests of the state, as well as upon other interests, that they stand openly and firmly in favor of its continuance. Some who have said this to me have expressly disclaimed the idea of being temperance men in the ordinary acceptance of the term. They say: "We do not want the saloons any more," that is all."—The Voice.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough cold, or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at W. C. Kepfinger & Co's.

The dog tax of France gives the State an annual revenue of about $1,500,000.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA.,

A Weekly Political and Family Journa

CCULATION THROUGHOUT CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

DWARD T. TUTEN, - Editor and Proprietor
HIRAM TORREY, - - Corresponding Editor

EGULAR ADVERTISING RATES.—Twenty cents a ine for each insertion.
Annual and Six Months' Contracts at Special Rates

SUNDAY AT JOHNSTOWN.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED BODIES RECOVERED FROM THE RUINS.

The Total Loss of Life not Believed to be as Great as was First Reported.

GOVERNOR BEAVER VIEWS THE DESOLATE SCENE.

JOHNSTOWN, June 9, 1889.

From an Altoona Tribune dispatch.

The state board of health have been doing excellent work the past two days. The car carcases of all dead animals are taken from the rivers, debris piled on them, oil applied and then burned. Disinfectants are being used in large quantities at the stone bridge to abate the stench arising from the dead in the river yesterday, and to-day the atmosphere was polluted with this poisonous matter. The Altoona people have been working at the bridge during the past week and have stood the unpleasantness manfully. They do not complain and say it is a duty they owe to humanity. They have full charge of the distribution of the disinfectants at this point, which partially relieves the existing odors. It is reported that the national sanitary board will be appealed to for aid in the matter.

Arthur Kirk, a well known Pittsburg dealer in explosives, is here with a force of experienced men assisting in removing the debris from the river at the railroad bridge. Blasting has been kept up constantly. After these explosions dead bodies can be seen shooting up out of the water. During the past few days eighty-one bodies have been removed from the wreck at the bridge. This number has been found in a space 60x100 feet, and it is estimated that from 1,000 to 1,500 dead are still in the jam. It will take weeks to remove the piles of timber from the Conemaugh river and Stony Creek.

The sanitary board has recommended that the contents of the river and creek be burned. This will have to be consummated or the people will experience a pestilence that will result seriously.

Six bodies were taken out yesterday at the Catholic church.

No crowds of sight seers are arriving here now. The railroads have caused this very desirable condition of affairs by refusing to bring train loads of curious people into the city.

One of the occurrences which attracts considerable attention is the daily feeding and watering of a horse and cow which are in a building fifteen feet in the wreckage. One enthusiast is said to have offered $500 for the horse.

The morgue records up to Saturday show just 1,274 bodies recovered. The Rev. D J Beale, pastor of the Johnstown Presbyterian church, bears out his statement in a general way. He says between 1,200 and 1,300 have been recovered, and he thinks between 2,000 and 2,500 is the total loss and further that it might reach 2,800, but it is very doubtful.

It was found that two other ministers have perished. The bodies of Rev. E. W. Jones, of the Welsh congregation, and Rev. Lichtenbacher, of the German Lutheran church, have also been found.

Governor Beaver arrived here this morning and with Adjutant General Hastings he went over the ruins.

The body of Rev. Alonzo P. Diller rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church, and those of his wife and child, were recovered Friday under circumstances both sad and strange. Four Episcopal clergymen, who had been ordered here by Bishop Whitehead, were working about the ruins near Lincoln street when they came upon the body of their late brother. Clasped in one rigid arm was the body of his babe, and in the other his wife, whose arms were about his neck. They were removed in this possition and buried on saturday, the Episcopal clergymen officiating.

WILL REACH 10,000.

This is Still Claimed as the Total of the Dead.

Special to the Altoona Tribune.

JOHNSTOWN, June 7.—This is the sixth day since the flood and the people are getting settled down to a realization of the terrible calamity which has befallen them. There are few who manifest any grief when their dead are taken from the ruins. Not that they are unfeeling or indifferent, but the ordeal through which they passed, prepared them for the work of burying their dead. There are few who have given up in despair, but with brave hearts all who are able are at work trying to save what is left of their furniture and household goods. Many are unable to find their houses, they having been crushed to pieces and floated away. I saw one house that had been carried a mile and sustained but little damage. Having looked upon the ruins from all sides, I think about two-thirds of the city proper (that is the part lying between the Pennsylvania railroad and Stony Creek) is entirely swept away, even the foundations of the houses, and the pavements and curbing, so that in many cases the owners will not be able to locate their lots. The houses in the other third are all damaged, and many of them so wrecked that they will have to be torn down There are about 6,000 men at work clearing up the debris. Any lumber that can be used is piled and the rubbish is burned. In a few days the streets will be cleared. Some fifty bodies were recovered to-day, and only a few of them could be recognized. It is expected that a large number of bodies will be recovered to-morrow, as the workmen are just reaching points where many people were carried by the current. This is particularly so of the Kernville side of Stony Creek where, as yet, little work has been done.

Ralph Bryon's woolen mill in Kernville took fire yesterday from burning the rubbish and was burned with two small frame buildings. The mill had sustained little damage from the flood. It was fully insured. Those who ought to be able to make a fair estimate still put the number of the lost at 10.000.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Pittsburgh's Millionaire Sportsmen Blamed for the Rotten Dam.

When a thoroughly judicial investigation is made into the cause of the Conemaugh disaster, a criminal responsibility will be fixed where it should be. In this connection the following list of members of the South Fork Fishing Club is of interest:

Colonel E J Unger, President; Colonel J J Lawrence. Vice President; Louis Irwin, Treasurer; E A Meyers Secretary; H C Frick, Louis Clark, E A Meyers, W T Dunn, W A McIntosh, Colonel E J Unger, Henry Holdship, John B Jackson, Frank Blasell, John A Harper, Oliver McAintock, William Woodwell, Joseph R Woodwell, Durbin Herne, Hillery J Brunst, John Caldwell, Benjamin Thaw, Frank Semple, John W Chalfant, Earnest Schartz.

The club is a social pleasure organization recruited from among wealthy Philadelphians and Pittsburgers. These gentlemen formed a company with shares at $1,000 each, purchased ground on the banks of the South Fork, and proceeded to "improve it."

Mr. Elder was denounced as a crank. The fears of the residents of Johnstown were allayed by an assurance that the place was periodically inspected by engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. But to Mr. Elder the dam was a perpetual nightmare.

On this account, finding his protests ignored, he even contemplated abandoning his beautiful home in Johnstown and seeking some safer shelter for his family. He delayed in the hope of still saving the town, and at latest advices it was uncertain whether or not he had perished in the flood. Certain it is that his wife and at least one of his daughters were drowned.

Dynamite Used.

JOHNSTOWN, June 10.—The progress of the work at the stone bridge to-day has been more satisfactory than any day so far. More work has been done in removing the debris at this point to-day than any three other days. The stationary engine on the bridge has done more work than fifty men. Huge masses of broken and bent iron and immense timbers that the men have been trying to move for days were lifted from their places and moved with ease. A heavy charge of dynamite was put off to-day and did more good than any three charges heretofore fired. It demonstrated that heavy charges must be used in order to do any good. Three bodies were found lying close together to-day near the stone bridge and ten or twelve were found in that vicinity.

All the commissary staff are kept busy as usual. At Cambria a vast amount of provisions and clothes have been distributed. Long lines of sufferers stood in the heat and rain waiting their turns. No one is furnished without an order and every department is under the strictest discipline. Most excellent work is being done here.

The hurried burial of the dead in Prospect Hill cemetery is causing the residents of that beautiful suburb a great deal of anxiety and may cause much sickness. The bodies were placed in cheap coffins and none were secured. The odor from the decomposed bodies is arising to the surface and attracting a number of dogs, who make night hideous by howling and pawing over the graves.

The first funeral of the flood's victims that might be truly called such, and in which the corpse was taken to the cemetery in a conveyance, was held to-day. The body was taken to the cemetery in a wagon accompanied by mourners in carriages, and burial services were held over the remains.

There were thirty-five bodies recovered to-day, eleven of them at the stone bridge. Those taken out of the water were in much better condition than those found among the debris.

The latter were not only horribly bloted and distorted in features, but decomposition had set in and the stench arising therefrom was so unbearable that the men at the various morgues found it a disagreeable duty to wash them. The undertakers will all leave to-morrow. Petty jealousies have made it unpleasant for some to work with others, and besides now that the state is to take charge, volunteer service is relieved. They say the state can and must have undertakers to bury the dead.

The list of "unknown" is growing as the means of identification become more obscure. The identified to-day were John C Alexander, a young man supposed to be the son of C Elssor, furniture dealer; Kate Neary, Mary Jane Nugent, James McGinley, Mrs. J L Smith, W T Dow, a hardware merchant of Chicago, and Mrs. Emilrot.

An Estimate.

JOHNSTOWN, June 8.—As yet there is no telling how many people were lost in the flood. All the lists of lost are made up by guess work. The estimate of loss has been put high from the first. A great number of people have not registered at the registration stations, but this does not amount to much, from the fact that the people here are in such a state of excitement that they do not know what they are doing half the time. Another thing is, that a great number of them have gone away and have not registered, Taking everything into consideration, it does not look as if the loss of life would go above 5,000, and by some this is considered too high by 1,000. Adjt. Gen. Hastings when asked to-day for a statement of the number of lives lost, said: "From all the reports I have received, and from the talk I have had with conservative people, I think that 5,000 is a fair estimate, but perhaps a high one. It may possibly go higher than that, but more likely will not reach that number."

The State Providing for Troops.

The State this afternoon decided to purchase rations for the troops, and Quarter-master Brown started for Pittsburg this afternoon to lay in supplies. This was decided upon owing to the unwillingness of relief committees to give contributions to the militiamen.

The down-town morgues had but few cases up to noon to-day, but at the Fourth ward 13 were brought in, making 236 since the morgue was opened. Among those identified were J J Llewellyn, James Dillon, Annie McKintry and Mrs. McKintry, her mother, and Jessie Hip.

The Pennsylvania Railroad station received six bodies to-day. Those identified were H J Roberts, Cashier of the First National Bank, and E M Thomas, a railroad man. At this morgue 181 bodies have been embalmed up to date.

The Health Prospects.

The talk of an epidemic resulting from the decomposition of the dead bodies continues, and all realize that it is not merely talk, but that serious results may follow.

Many cases of ulcerated tonsilitis have developed. At Kernville the Red Cross Society has charge of six new cases. Physicians report new cases of diphtheria and pneumonia, but the increase is not alarming.

The State Board of Health is hard at work. The Red Cross Society managed to get its tent in position to-day, and at once distributed 500 parcels. Transportation is now given families to all parts of the country when they reach Pittsburgh.

Miss Hinckley, of the Children's Aid Society, stated this afternoon that she had hundreds of applications from people, especially from Pittsburgh, to adopt orphans.

Just two cases were received at the church morgue to-day, one a 14-year-old girl, supposed to be Myrtle Strayer, and a woman, 35 years of age.

Crazed by Their Losses.

PITTSBURGH, June 10[SPECIAL].—Three more of the Johnstown sufferers have survived death only to lose their reasons. They are the Rev. Mr. Kunz, his son and Mrs. Saeger.

The family of the Rev. Kunz, a German Lutheran minister, consisted of father, mother and five children. Of these all perished except the father and one son, a boy of 10 or 12 years of age. After striving to recover the bodies of his dear ones and waiting to bury two children—all that could be found—Rev. Mr. Kunz was persuaded to come with his little son to this city. He was among those given refuge at the Home of the Friendless. At first he appeared merely dazed at the terrible afflictions that had befallen him but, now his mind is completely unhinged and he chatters unceasingly in a sad, unmeaning monologue. The boy, too, has become mentally unbalanced. Altogether, it is a case that would melt a heart of stone.

At the St. Francis Hospital one of the patients from Johnstown is a Mrs. Saeger. She has been raving almost constantly since her arrival and for the past two days has been violently insane. Her mania has taken a homicidal form and the sisters are very much alarmed. Very little is known of Mrs. Saeger. In her rambling talk she has said that she came originally from Baltimore and that she had not lived in Johnstown many months.

The condition of a Mrs. Foster, another survivor, who was taken to the Mercy Hospital, and who on Friday became insane from grief over the loss of her children, is unchanged. She continues to rave wildly and it is doubtful whether her reason can ever be restored. For the present she will remain at the hospital.

HOW TO LIVE IN A FLOOD.

An Old Sailor Tells how Thousands of People Could Have Saved Themselves.

Jim Bain, an ancient mariner, gives what he considers very useful information for people in a flood. We hope none of our readers will ever be in such a calamity, but nevertheless the information should be read and remembered by them:

"I am a regular water-dog and have been all over the seas and oceans of the world. My experience at Johnstown was immense, but I want to tell your people how to escape drowning in time of great floods. Many people escaped this great washout, but it was purely accidental, except in a few cases.

I was down on the railroad trying to save some people who hadn't sense enough to save themselves. After my last trip to land I returned to save a woman and child. It was too late. They went down the current in a pile of drift. I felt myself borne up from the ground. It was impossible to get out of the swift current and hard to escape from the great mass of bumping, jamming drift. I did that by diving under and bobbing up whenever I could get my head above water. This is only the beginning of my experience. I did not apprehend much trouble. The idea of a little flood on the mountain did not frighten me. I felt a supreme contempt for it, and after taking to windward and leeward several times to escape the drift and occasionally ducking, I assumed a strictly and serenely horizontal position on the surface of the flood. I would say the mountain water does not bear one up like salt water of the sea, but I did not see much difference. The force of the current kept people up and seemed to try to save them, and hundreds, I thought, wanted to be drowned. They acted like it, but they were in a state of fearful fright and died when there was no occasion for it, Thousands could have saved themselves, if they had known how.

As I said before, I assumed a safe and comparatively comfortable position in the water and yielded to the force of the current.

Just here let me explain that a person accidently or otherwise consigned to the mercy of a flood, need never to fear. By keeping in a horizontal position, not raising head or limbs, any person can safely float on the water.

As I said, I took my position, and seeing no possibility in landing I drifted with the lead of the water. That was all I could do. I had no fear of losing my life. I floated down into Johnstown where the houses were all tumbled into a mass of floating ruins. Men, women and children were going down to death, but they might have saved themselves.

When I struck the great whirl or reaction of water, I was carried away back to what they called Stone Creek and tried to land, but I had no anchor and the reflex current, like an out-going tide, carried me back to the body of the main flood.

Some lodged buildings caused a great swirl in the mighty rush of waters, and I was floated back on the old journey. I could not stem the cross tide as I would call it, and had to live on the top of the rushing waves. The effect of this was that I became chilled. My limbs were perfectly stiff, but I kept them in proper position. Other people threw up their arms and heads letting their legs go down. That was fatal to all of them.

After floating all night on the water, I landed on the banks of Stone creek without an anchor. I felt hungry, but there was nothing in that district to eat. At a farm house in the country I paid fifty cents for a dry, hard biscuit and a cup of warm coffee.

All I want to say now, is that if any body around here ever gets into a big flood, let them do as Jim Bain did—swim for life and don't get scared A man can live in the water as well as on dry land.

A Marvelous Escape.

There is now in Bellefonte a young man who certainly had one of the most thrilling adventures in the flood and marvelous escapes from death that we have yet heard. He is Mr. Edward Grove and is now with his relatives on Logan street. He was connected with the Mansion House, a hotel in Johnstown, at the time of the bursting of the reservoir.

Many persons about the hotel had been taken to a place of safety. The furniture and other artices on the first floor were taken to the second floor. When the reservoir water flowed down upon them the water rose so rapidly that the inmates escaped to the roof. The violence of the current swept the roof from its position and it parted, Mr. Grove clinging to one section of the roof alone. He was carried on the breast of the flood a distance of at least a mile and a half, and in the course of his frightful ride was struck in the side by debris which broke two ribs, one leg above the knee was badly cut and he received other injuries. He was imprisoned in the debris, but was rescued.

His father, who lives here, went to find him, having almost giving up hope of ever seeing him alive. He was overjoyed to find him and brought him home, where he is now, though confined to the house by his injuries.

THE TENTH DAY.

Another Encouraging Bulletin Issued by the Board of Health.

JOHNSTOWN, June 10.—The official bulletin of the State Board of Health, issued to-day, is as follows:

"BULLETIN No. 2—Reports received last evening from the inspectors of this board show that the favorable condition stated in the first report continues. No contageous disease of any kind prevails. There are a few cases of mild type of measles. No sign of any epidemic are manifest. The State Board of Health is fully prepared to meet all emergencies as they arise. As a precautionary measure, a hospital for contagious diseases has been established and in many cases they will be promptly met.

The air continues pure and wholesome and the water pure. The bodies still in the wreck are so covered with earth as not to be dangerous to health. There is every precaution being taken to prevent contamination of the water supply for the towns below Johnstown. There is no ground whatever for alarm in this matter at present. The bodies in the river are covered with mud and earth. The weather is cool and favorable. While the destruction of life has been appalling there is at present every reason to be encouraged."

"George Groff, M. D., Member in Charge."

A circular of information has been posted in all conspicuous places about the town, containing suggestions regarding the cleaning of houses and of personal habits.

Lock Haven Needs Aid.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., June 10.—Mayor Mason issued a proclamation to-day warning all idlers and tramps to leave the city. Work will be furnished all able bodied men on the streets and provisions will be furnished only to such as are deserving. Wilson M. Gearheart, of the state department, attended the citizens' meeting at the court house this morning and stated that after personal investigation of the city and neiguboring villages he was satisfied that the generous people of the state had no conception of the great need here for money for sanitary purposes.

The total cash contributions received up to noon amounts to $3,577. Fifty thousand dollars and perhaps more will be required. C. A. Mayer, president judge of the county, and several other prominent citizens, were appointed at the meeting to-day to visit Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and present to the governor and Mayor Fitler a statement of the wants of the city and county.

Honest.

In these days of adulteration and fraud; in all branches of business and pursuits, it is pleasing to know that there is one medicine prepared which is strictly pure. Such a medicine is Sulphur Bitters in curing scrofula; you can depend on them every time. W B EVERETS, A. M., Charleston, S. C.

A BOON *to Housewives.*

The farmer and working man who have been out in the mud all day can wash their boots clean before entering the house. They will be **Soft, Polished and Dry,** if dressed with

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Makes housekeeping easier.

Saves Sweeping and Scrubbing.

The boots will wear a great deal longer, will not get stiff and hard in snow water or rain, and will be **WATERPROOF.** Ladies, try it, and insist that your husband and sons use it. Once a week for Gents' Shoes and once a month for Ladies'. Unequaled as a **Harness Dressing** and Preserver Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, June 12, 1889.

Red Wheat, per bushel	85
Mixed Wheat, per bushel	80
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	45
Corn (shelled)	40
Corn (ears)	40
Oats	27
Barley	45
Cloverseed, fair to good	$5.00
do prime and extra prime	5.50
do choice	6 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	6.20
Flour, wholesale	5.50
Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$13.00
Nova Scotia Plaster	$9.50

Provision Markets.

(Corrected weekly by A C Moyer & Bro)

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries dried, per pound, seeded	12
Dried Currants, per pound	10
New Raisins, per pound	10—12½
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	12
Cheese, per pound	16
Country Hams, per pound	12½
Hams, sugar cured	14
Shoulders	10
Breakfast Bacon	12
Country Bacon	10
Lard, leaf, per pound	12½
Lard, country, per pound	10
Eggs, per dozen	18
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Dried Beef	20
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	10
Canned Tomatoes, per can	10—12½—15
Canned Corn, per can	10—12½
Lemons, per dozen	30
Dried Sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	50
Buffer Flour, per sack	$1 40
Apples, per bushel	$1 00

100 Ladies Wanted.

And 100 men to call on any druggist for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large size package, 50 cents. At all druggists.

—In Olney, near Philadelphia, there is a ghost which pretends to be the departed spirit not of Hamlet's father, but of Hamlet himself. But this ghost does such un-Hamlet-like actions as to run around the house at night killing chickens, tearing off gates and frightening the farmers into giving money to his ghostship.

The body is more susceptible to benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla now than at any other season. Therefore take it now.

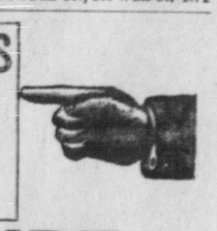
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans,* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N.Y.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—APPEALS FOR 1889. NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of Centre county, will meet the Tax payers at the following times and places for purpose of hearing and determining appeals for the Triennial Assessment of 1889.

The time for hearing appeals will be between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. except where otherwise noted.

For Curtin and Liberty Townships, Thursday June 13th, at Eagleville, at Election house.

For Howard Borough, Howard and Marion Townships, Friday, June 14th, at Election House, in Howard Borough.

For Walker Township, Saturday, June 15th, at Commissioners office, Bellefonte.

For Spring and Benner Townhips, Monday, June 17th, at Commissioners office, Bellefonte.

For Miles Township and Millheim Borough, Thursday, June 20th, at the Election House in Millheim Borough.

Penn and Haines Townships, Friday, June 21st at Election House, Coburn.

Gregg and Potter, and Centre Hall Borough, Saturday June 22d, at Election House, Centre Hall Borough.

For Boggs Township and Milesburg Borough, Monday June 24th, at Election House, Central City.

For Snow Shoe and Burnside, Tuesday, June 25th, at Election House, Snow Shoe.

For Rush Township, and Philipsburg Borough, Wednesday June 26th, at Lloyd House, Philipsburg.

For Taylor and Worth Township, Thursday, June 27th, at Election House, Port Matilda.

For Huston and Union and Unionville Borough, Friday June 28th, at Hotel, in Unionville,

For Harris and College Townships, Saturday, June 29th, at Election House, Lemont

For Half Moon Township, Monday, July 1st, at Election House, Stormstown.

For Patton and Furguson Townships, Tuesday, July 2d, at Scotia School House.

For Bellefonte Borough, Wednesday, July 3d, at Commissioners office, Bellefonte.

A general appeal will be held at the Commissioners office on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, July 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1889.

The Assessors will please bring all books and papers they have to the appeals

Notice—Notice is hereby given to the Assessors of the several districts that they be present with the Board of Commissioners on the day of said appeal, in their respective districts, as well as all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved. No appeal will be heard after the date of the general appeal as above.

J. C. REUBERSON,
JNO. D. DECKER. } Com'rs,
M. S. FIEDLER.

Attest: J. B. STROHM, Clerk.

Commissioners' OFFICE, Bellefonte Pa., May 20th, 1889.

AUDITORS NOTICE. In the Orphans Court of Centre County. In the matter of the Estate of Nancy Beck, dec'd. The undersigned, are auditor appointed by the court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the administrator to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet all parties in interest for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday, the 24th day of June A. D. 1889, at 10 o clock A M at his office in, Bellefonte, Pa

JOHN M DALE,
Auditor,

21-23-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the Rev. Wm. H. H. Snyder, late of Bellefonte Borough deceased, having been granted by the Register of Centre County, to the undersigned, he requests all persons indebted to deceased to make immediate payment and those having claims against him to present the same duly authenticated for settlement

D. S. KELLER, Administrator.
P. O. address, Bellefonte, Pa.

21 19 6t

HARD HITS.

"Farmer" talks to the Point on Prohibition and Relates some Life Experience.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., June 7.

Why halt ye between two opinions? There is a good and a bad way to go. Decide now how you will vote—for the Prohibition amendment or against it, either for good or bad. All rational human beings ought to know by this time the good side of this important question. If it is in your heart to do a good work give your vote and right hand to do it, or if able to both write and speak be sure to do the latter. I will try both if I only get them half done. I may hit some hard knocks and save some soul from a drunkard's grave.

Help to put away spiritous liquors forever more so far as it being used as a beverage is concerned. Now, friends, you who are halting in the good cause, this is the time to strike for an excellent work. You know it; why don't you do it? Your wife and children will thank you. It may save them from the poor house and yourself from becoming a criminal—and your true reformation may save a multitude of sins.

Let a man examine for himself, whether he will honor the Bible, the Son of God, or his fallen nature, and perform his duty to the world around him. Yes sir; the Prohibitionists can not compel you to keep from drinking the cursed stuff, but we can try to persuade you, and then we will be doing our duty. The saloon and bartender can not make you drink, and the rum fiend dare not force you to, or pour it into you, nor can a false friend persuade you against your will. If you are too cowardly to say *no* and protect yourself, who, except the Prohibitionists, are going to save you? And no one is responsible but yourself.

You think you have an appetite for liquor and that it is inherited, and you cannot master yourself (I have heard that before). But I know better, it was brought by temptation, and that old tempter is always at your back, and you have to shake him off and conquer. Thus you will gain courage and power to obstain if you try.

The treating habit is a very bad enemy. But have moral courage and say "no," and by repeated success you will gain strength. I consider that social treating and drinking are at the root of most all such evil acts and lead to a drunkards life, and to more than half the drunkenness and crime in our beloved country. I would not dwell on this, because speakers will present it more ably, but the truth is that not many of those who are favorable to liquor attend the meetings. I will endeavor not to be long giving my experience of

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

and perhaps some liquor men will read it. Even when I am through the subject will not be exhausted. I very well remember and where memory fails I have figures to prove some sad experiences of many of my associates and some dear friends. Among them were a dozen young men of 20 years of age, all of respectable parentage. They lived in the best part of one of our most beautiful counties—a paradise indeed on earth to me. It is not pleasant to tell tales on old friends, and the point I want to make is this. We all know how to do it, but do not do it. We are tempted by the liquor bar, the saloon and the bright colored lights, with their contents. I can show this by experience. It was not the love of liquor which tempted us so drink first, but it was the social meeting of friends at saloons. The habit of beer drinking was thus formed, and the custom of treating must go the rounds five or six times, often making expense of $1 per evening for each one. Many know the results of such meetings at the bar. There, my young friend, is where the love of liquor is acquired. High license only makes the temptation the stronger. You know it, young gentlemen. All of you would sooner go to the Big Bear saloon when it looks a little more respectable to do so, than to go to the real low dug-out bar where the low drunkards go to. We do not want to meet him, for we might have to treat him. The high license is a sham and can never take the place of Prohibition. We have tried it and found it wanting, and it is a cruel mockery. It enables the court to continue the traffic and endorse it by the law of the land.

So was slavery made a law by our constitution. So was it a curse on our country until we got rid of it by much blood and treasure. But this liquor selling law, to make men drunk, is it not terrible! Sold as a beverage it is a worse curse in our land than ever slavery was. And we mean to destroy the evil by our vote on the 18th of June. The chains are now clanking and soon will be forged and ready to bind the great monster. What means this mighty commotion, noise and roaring of the many waters? They, too, have hardly ceased and become calm and their equal was never known in our state before. It is the noise of the clanking of so many chains and locks throghout this Keystone State. The sight was awful to behold and the turbulence of the elements was grand, sublime, away above human imagination. But, brothers, what a sacrifice of life and prosperity! The innocent along with the guilty were made (by a wise providence) to pay the penalty. We cannot see as He does, but His ways are best. And, dear friends, look at the experience just passed through, and may be not enough sacrifice made in drowning innocents (Rachael mourning for her first born) along with the fatherless children. We are asked, What does all this great sacrifice mean? Something we cannot answer. So was it asked in the battle against slavery. God only knows; all things are for the best, and we can leave it to Him to decide. The sacrifice then was greater, as it was for our whole country. Will these two great conflicts bear comparison? And will we have to endure more? The time is near when the great battle will be fought—Home against Rum.

JOHN S. FOSTER.

LAFAYETTE COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement exercises of Lafayette College, at Easton, begin on the 23d with the Baccalaureate sermon by President J. H. Mason Knox and the Y M. C. A. anniversary; followed on Monday by the Senior Class Day and promenade concert by Hassler's Orchestra, The latter is a favorite feature at Easton. and was attended last year by five thousand persons. Tuesday is devoted to various alumni meetings when it is expected that the graduates will—for the first time—take part in the election of a trustee, to be the special repesenative of their interests. The tenth annual contest for prizes in athletic sports and a re-union banquet of all the old students complete the day's programme.

On Wednesday, the 26th inst., thirteen representatives of the forty members of the graduating class speak, and the degrees and prizes are conferred. A new prize of one hundred dollars is offered by an unknown donor for the best essay on "The Place of the Bible in the College Curriculum," The Sophomores give a theatrical display of Calculus on Saturday evening; and on the 27th the new Freshman class is to be formed, either by examination in the studies required for admission, or by their presentation of certificates of proficiency from such approved academies and normal schools as have conformed their course to the standard of Lafayette. The prospects of this college were never more favorable.

Orders for excursion tickets at reduced rates may be had by addressing the Registrar, Prof. Coffin, Easton.

De Voe's Weather Wisdom.

Prof. De Voe, of New Jersey, says he made a prediction that on June 5th there would be a cloud burst in Western New York and killing frosts in the West. He now claims the prediction verified, except that the cloud burst was in Western Pennsylvania except in Western New York.

He says further that every time there is a new moon it throws its shadow across the earth's atmosphere and that causes a storm.

Accounts differ as to whether there was a cloud-burst at Johnstown. If there was a cloud-burst then a violent tornado will take place on June 29.

The moon's shadow will then fall 550 miles southwest of Johnstown. That will cause violent thunder-storms and tornados in that vicinity June 28 to July 1.

The storm in Pennsylvania was an inland storm; the next one will be a coast storm.

We will have warm showery weather from now until the 17th. On that date there will be a great change.

A cyclone will form near the city of Washington, D. C. There will be violent easterly gales along the middle Atlantic coast from the 18th to the 20th.

From the 17th to 25th will be overcoat weather.

After the 20th it will grow warm.

The violent storm near St. Louis will not interfere with the people in New York.

So confident is Mr De Voe in the correctness of his prediction that he has written to the Secretary of War, notifying him of the cyclone. He says, it will come so suddenly that the Signal Office will not be able to give out any notice of its approach.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Sold by F. Potts Green Druggist, Bellefonte.

21-1-6m

St JACOBS OIL
BASE BALL SEASON.
ALL Athletes use it. No Outfit Complete Without it.
Cures Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Wounds.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers.
The Chas. A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.
For Cure of SPRAINS & STRAINS use St. Jacobs Oil
Cures PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT RETURN OF PAIN.
BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE
THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO. BALTO. MD.

A Fine Wedding and other Happenings at Pine Glenn.

The principal subject of inquiry—is—"Have you been to Karthaus to see the big tear up?"—bridges gone, &c.

Two Sabbath schools are being carried on—both at the same hour and both doing good work.

Some of our young men were much disappointed last Saturday evening because they could not cross the Susquehanna. You see the object of their affection was on this side. One more courageous than the others went to Moshannon and succeeded in getting on this side. We did not learn whether he swam across or built a dog raft.

Miss Mary Mulholland, of this place, and Mr. Sam Emerick, of Clearfield county, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony on the 4th, inst. A Lutheran minister from Bellefonte tied the nuptial knot. The bride was dressed in a handsome cream Albatross with a surah front in basque. Around her neck was a drapery of silk illusion held by a sparkling diamond pin. Her bridesmaid was dressed in a cream silk trimmed with cream lace. The bridal party presented a handsome appearance as they entered the elegantly furnished parlor of the residence of the bride's mother. After the ceremony the guests were invited to the dining room, and there they beheld a table laden with good things.

We do not like to say how much they eat or what length of time they sat at the table. They *all* had an enjoyable time and were very sorry when the day came to a close. You may wonder who got the ring in the cake, but that I will not make public. Of the numerous valuable presents I will mention only a few: Mr. Hoover, a large hanging lamp; Mr. R. Parker, a silver napkin ring; George Boak, a handsome cake stand, a large lamp and several other presents; Miss Dora White, a heavy covered water pitcher; Miss Laura Zimmerman, pair of linen towels; It will take up too much space to mention others.

Next time that young lady writes to her best gent to call she must be sure she knows his initials, or the consequence will be that a married gentleman will respond to the invitation.

JULIA JUNE.

$1000 Reward.

One thousand dollars will be paid to any chemist who will find on analysis of S. S. S. [Swift's Specific] one particle of mercury, Iodide of potash, or any poisonous substance.

In 1873 I contracted blood poison, which soon developed into its severest secondary form, with blotches and ugly sores all over my body, which totally disabled me for more than a year. The doctors treated me all the time without benefit. The disease steadily growing worse and worse, I was unable to work for more than a year; finally was persuaded to take Swift's Specific. After taking seven bottles I was sound and well, and have not felt a symptom of the disease since. This was sixteen years ago.

Forsyth, Ga., Jan. 23, 1889,
JOE VAUGHN.

I have taken Swift's Specific for secondary blood poison, and derived great benefit. It acts much better than potash, or any other remedy that I have ever used. B. F. WINGFIELD, M. D.,
Richmond, Va.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlantic, Ga.

Mr. Amos Lucas of Philipsburg, was in Bellefonte on Tuesday, going to Tyrone in the evening train. He is still in the fence business and would like to put some pretty wire fence around the flower beds of the Pennsylvania Railroad here.

It Is Useless

for young ladies who are troubled with freckles, pimples, moth and tan and a bad skin generally to use liquid paints or dry powders, for they only make the skin look well for the time being. To have a good complexion you must have pure blood. Use Sulphur Bitters and your skin will be fair and complexion rosy.—*Young Ladies' Magazine.*

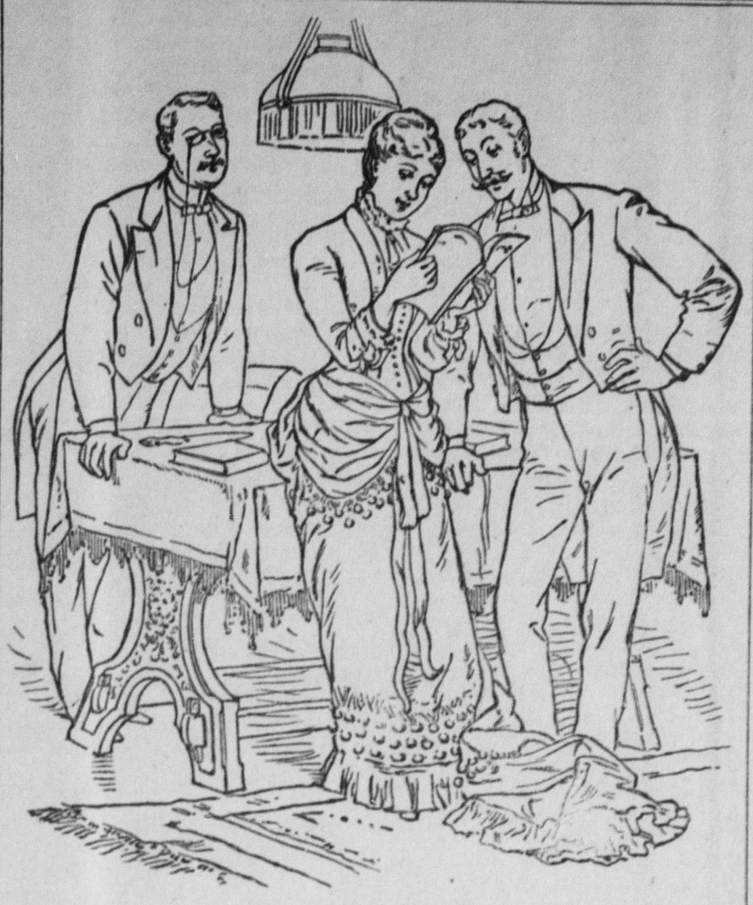
Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier before the public.

Merit Wins

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, overcomes That Tired Feeling, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Whole System.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.



TAKE THE HINT.

Whene'er an anxious group is seen
Around some monthly magazine
Or paper that is daily whirled
To every quarter of the world,
And merry peals of laughter rise
As this or that attracts the eyes,
The smiling crowd, you may depend,
Above some illustrations bend
That advertise the strength and scope
And purity of IVORY SOAP.

But while they smile or praise bestow
And wonder whence ideas flow,
The fact should still be kept in mind
That people of the knowing kind
Will heed the hints or lessons laid
In rhymes and pictures thus displayed,
And let no precious moments fly
Until the IVORY SOAP they try,
And prove on garments coarse and fine,
The truth of every sketch and line.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

Not An Act of God.

CHICAGO, JUNE 9.—Nearly a dozen clergymen throughout Chicago, and representing almost that number of denominations, preached to-day upon the subject of the Johnstown horror. The prevailing public sentiment was voiced most strongly, perhaps, by Rev. J. L. Withrow, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, one of the largest congregations in the West.

Dr. Withrow declared that the calamity could not be classed as an "act of God" and the responsibility laid on the Almighty. He said in substance that the real burden of blame pressed upon the sholders of the Pittsburg club, whose thoughtless selfishness was more concerned in maintaining a pleasure resort than in the safety of thousands of their fellowmen.

Weak Women.

The more sensitive nature of the female sex renders women much more susceptable than men to those numerous ills which spring from lack of harmony in the system. The nervous system gives way, sick headache is frequent, the appetite is lost, and other ailments peculiar to the sex cause great suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for such cases, and has received the most gratifying praise for the relief it has afforded thousands of women whose very existence before taking it, was only misery. It strengthens the nerves, cures sick headache and indigestion, purifies and vitalizes the blood, and gives regular healthy action to every organ in the body.

—A young man named Frank Reed was sitting on the tender of an engine in the Lock Haven yard Monday morning, and was heard to remark: "I don't know whether I will get through to-day or not." A minute afterwards the locomotive moved when Reed fell off on the track. The wheels of the locomotive run over and cut him in two. Of course, his death was instantaneous.

Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a *free* sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Everyone likes it. Large size package 50 cents.

A STRICT ELECTION LAW.

An Act to Punish Bribery at Certain Elections.

File of the Senate. No. 91, Approved May 9, 1889.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give to an elector any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election held for the purpose of voting on an amendment to the Constitution or any other public purpose, or for withholding the same, or shall give, or promise to give, such consideration to any person or party for such elector's vote, or for the witholding thereof; and any elector who shall receive for himself, or for another any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at such election, or for witholding the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year.

It will thus be seen that the offering to buy or sell a vote for any valuable consideration whatever is a misdemeanor, punishable as above provided. A flask or a drink of whiskey is a "valuable consideration" within the meaning of the law.

Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for the first conviction for a violation of the above law at the coming election; $20 for the second conviction; $15 for the third, and $10 for each subsequent conviction.

D. S. KELLER,
Chairman Amendment Co. Com.
D. F. FORTNEY,
Member State Committee.

C. M. BOWER,
A. J. COOK,
JOHN P. HARRIS,
WILBUR F. REEDER,
J. W. GEPHART,
Ex. Com.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., June 6, 1889.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Greatest Blood Purifier KNOWN.

This Great German Medicine is the cheapest and best. 128 doses of SULPHUR BITTERS for $1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst cases of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease Scrofula. SULPHUR BITTERS is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep seated diseases. Do not ever take

BLUE PILLS

or mercury, they are deadly. Place your trust in SULPHUR BITTERS, the purest and best medicine ever made.

Is your Tongue Coated with a yellow sticky substance? Is your breath foul and offensive? Your stomach is out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS immediately. Is your Urine thick, ropy, cloudy, or red-colored?

Don't Wait!

Your Kidneys are out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. If you are sick, no matter what ails you, use

Sulphur Bitters!

Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some at once, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is

The Invalid's Friend.

The young, the aged and tottering are soon made well by its use. Remember what you read here, it may save your life, it has saved hundreds. Don't wait until to-morrow,

Try a Bottle To-day!

Are you low-spirited and weak, or suffering from the excesses of youth? If so, SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published?

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—GOD SAVE the Commonwealth. I, Robert Cooke, Jr., High Sheriff of the county of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1889,

for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or rejection of two separate amendments to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The *first* of said amendments being as follows:

AMENDMENT

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

The second thereof being as follows:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight the four qualifications for voters which read as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two month, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year [or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months] immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvas of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Halnes (eastern precinct) at the public school house at Woodward.

For the township of Haines (western precinct,) at the public house of T G Edmunds, Aaronsburg.

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Gregg [north precinct,) at Murray's school house.

For the township of Gregg [south precinct) at the dwelling house owned by J S Fisher, at Penn Hall.

For the borough of Centre Hall, at the public school house in said borough.

For the township of Potter (northern precinct,) at the public house of D J Meyer, in Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter (south precinct,) at the house owned by J B Fisher, of Penn Hall, and occupied by Frank Hosterman.

For the township of College, at the school house in Lemont.

For the township of Fergusen (old precinct,) at the school house in Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson (new precinct) at the old school house at Ralleyville.

For the township of Harris at the school house in Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton at the house of Peter Murray.

For the North ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the South ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the West ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Benner at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Spring at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the township of Howard at the school house in the borough of Howard.

For the borough of Howard at the public school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush (northern precinct) at the school house at Cold Stream.

For the township of Rush (southern precinct) in the public school house in the village of Powelton

For the township of Snow Shoe (eastern precinct) at the school house in the village of Snow Shoe.

For the township of Snow Shoe (western precinct) at the school house in the village of Moshannon.

For the township of Marion at the school house in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs (eastern precinct) at Curtin's school house.

For the township of Boggs (western precinct) at the school house in Central City.

For the township of Boggs (northern precinct) at the public school house known as "Walker's School House."

For the township of Huston at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn at the public house kept by R V Shaffer, at Coburn.

For the borough of Millheim at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough

For the township of Liberty at the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside at the house of J K Boak.

For the township of Curtin at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the township of Union at the school house in the borough of Unionville.

For the borough of Unionville at the new school house in said borough.

For the First ward of the borough of Philipsburg at Wheelman's Club House, at corner of Beaver and Second streets.

For the Second ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the Public Building, at the corner of North Centre and Presqueisle streets.

For the Third ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the store of William Hess, at the corner of Spruce and Ninth streets.

NOTICE is hereby given, "That every person excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of the State or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or clerk of an election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other office of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

At all elections held under the laws of the Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m., and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.,

TICKETS TO BE VOTED.

And it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precints and districts to receive at the said election separate tickets either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this State who may offer the same, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for the purpose provided by the proper officers, which tickets shall be printed separately, one labled on the outside "prohibitory amendment, to the constitution," and on the inside "for the prohibitory amendment," or "against the prohibitory amendment;" the other labled on the outside "suffrage amendment to the Constitution," and on the inside "for the suffrage amendment," or "against the suffrage amendment."

Given under my hand and seal at my office in Bellefonte, this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine and in the One Hundred and Thirteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT COOK, Jr.,
Sheriff of Centre County.

Drifts from the Flood.

A SURVEY OF THE FIELD OF RUIN AND DEATH—MANY THRILLING NARRATIVES.

The Situation at Lewistown and Mifflintown.

These accounts are taken from a dispatch dated *Wednesday*, the 6th.

At Lewistown the destruction was very great. At the lower end of the town the water rose to Main street, and every house below this was entirely submerged. The water reached the steps of the court house. The large county bridge between the station and town was carried away about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and at 2 o'clock the iron railroad bridge below it succumbed to the immense pressure. Notwithstanding the railroad company had nineteen loaded coal cars run out on the bridge, it availed nothing, as thirteen of the cars went crashing down with the bridge. Mann's axe factory and the Logan iron works, both located on the banks of the stream, were badly wrecked by the water, and it will be months before they can be put in running order. Glamorgan furnace was submerged and utterly ruined; the large machine shop was swept away with its foundation, and an immense coal wharf in the town was demolished.

The useless slag pile at the furnace seemed to be the only thing in that end of the town that was not damaged. No barn or house located along the river for five miles west of Lewistown remains standing. The inmates of the houses in town who did not flee to high grounds when they saw the waters rising had to be rescued in boats. This was accomplished without great peril, as the high water in the river dammed back the waters of the Kishacoquillas creek, and there was comparatively still water. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the destruction to property will reach a loss of many thousands of dollars.

Mr. W H Sweet, coal operator, of Dudley, arrived in town to-day, and reports the damages by the flood very great in the Broad Top region. On the Six-mile Run branch there were seventeen houses swept away, six double and one single house at Riddlesburg, five at Coridale, two at Advance and three at points further up the road. Four miles of the railroad track were destroyed, and the whole length of the road is in a dilapidated condition. The Shoup's Run branch was also badly damaged.

Sweet & Brown, coal operators, estimate their loss at $10,000. Their mine slidings were carried away with loaded coal cars thereon. The Weaver bridge, Riddlesburg bridge, Hopewell bridge, Stonerstown railroad and county bridges over the Raystown branch are gone. In fact every bridge along that stream below Everett is swept away.

There is absolutely no means of extended travel in the Juniata valley, as the county roads have shared the same fate as the iron tracks. Pilgrims who have reached here were forced to take to the mountain sides.

At Mifflintown several houses were carried away and the old bridge there that had withstood the tremendous ice and other floods for many years is for once a total wreck. With it went the toll house and the canal bridge. An elderly lady and a little child floated past Mifflintown on a house roof, when a teamster named Adams manned a a boat and pursued the imperiled party three miles down the river before he effected their rescue. The country bridges at Port Royal, Mexico, Thompsontown and Newport crossing the river are demolished. The town of Patterson was completely inundated, the water being six feet in depth in the Patterson house. No loss of life is reported below here in the Juniata valley.

Bellefonte Should do More.

In behalf of the committee appointed to solicit contributions from our citizens, we feel the hour has come for such of our citizens as have not yet responded to their requests to consider their duty to the sufferings of our neighbors and friends in this and in the adjoining counties. Our list of the additional contributions published to-day fails to give us names of many citizens who are abundantely able and who should be willing to contribute, and who should be willing also to help the energetic committee to get money from others. Our town and people have escaped loss and they will be expected by the demands of our common humanity to give and to give liberally.

To show one of the needs of Lock Haven, we copy the following dispatch:

LOCK HAVEN, June 7, 1889.

To Chief Burgess:

Will you send us car load of lime for disenfecting purposes along with provisions that I asked for through Mr. Teller.

GEO. W. MASON.

We should help Lock Haven, and it would be eminently proper to aid Johnstown. But people living at Mackeyville, Washington Furnace and perhaps other places must be in need and are evidently being overlooked. More money should be subscribed and the committee should be instructed to also give aid to communities in adjoining counties.

Contributions to the Fund.

The committee having in charge the distribution of money given in Bellefonte to the people in this county who have suffered by the flood, met at noon on Thursday and appointed sub-committees to visit the districts which had been devastated. At Milesburg they found that a local committee had been organized, as follows: Messrs. L T Eddy, J Miles Green; Wm B Miles, T P Rynder and I F Adams, Mr Eddy being the treasurer.

At Coburn the three committees from Haines township, Millheim and Coburn had elected Hon. James P. Coburn the treasurer. Sums of money such as the committee deemed just were, at each place, put into the hands of the treasurer. The contributors, in addition to those already recorded, are as follows:

Mrs M B J Valentine	$25.
Geo Valentine	25.
J D Shugert	20.
Robert Valentine	50.
Montgomery & Co	10.
W P Humes	10.
G R Speiglemyer	5.
Sechler & Co	25.
R A Beck	5.
F B Stover	5.
R McKnight	5.
J A Wagner	1.
L T Munson	5.
Clement Dale	5.
W F Reynolds	50.
Jared Harper	25.
W H Crissman	5.
G Ross Parker	5.
F Potts Green	10.
McCalmont & Co.	25.
Prof. Hamilton	5.
Wm. Harper	10.
Miss A Z Potts	10.
E S Wine	1.
E C Humes	100.
Orvis Bower & Orvis	100.
Jno. F Harris	25.
Robert McFarlane	25.
M Fauble	5
Samuel Lewin	5
W M Walker	5
H H Schroyer	5
B C Achenbach	5
Jas. Schofield	5
W T Meyer	2.
W F Harris	5
E L Powers	5
A C Mingle	5
J C Meyer	2.
Jas. O'Brien	2.
T F Gray	2.
Jno. Bilger	1.
J H McClure	5.
E M and J Blanchard	5.
Dr. A Hibler	5.
Erhard & Shuey	5.
W H Williams	5.
H S Cooper	5.
Jas. H Potter	1.
Chas. Rine	1.25.
Cash	50.
Jno, Irwin Jr.	2.
T Deschner	25
Brockerhoff Bros.	25.
D Garman	25.
H A McKee & Bro.	10.
J H Dobbins	10.
E T Tuten, for Eureka Grocery Co.	10.
Jos. Ceaders	2.
J L Montgomery	1.
Jno. H Fellenbaum	50.
Gerberich, Hale & Co.	10
V J. Bauer & Co.	5
David M Lieb	5
Dunkle & Fortney	5
T Clayton Brown	1
Prof. William Frear	20
J D Valentine	
	923
Previously recorded	657
Total	1580.25.

Who is to Blame?

There is deep and widespread indignation both at Johnstown and all over the community against the syndicate who owned the reservoir that has caused so much destruction. It is pretty well known that the Western Fish and Game Association run by this syndicate held this reservoir more as a matter of private interest and pleasure, and that no adequate security was enforced upon the Association compelling them to give such additional strength to the embankments of the reservoir holding so large a body of water, so as to make it safe beyond all peradventure. No doubt, according to rule, the banks were strong enough for ordinary conditions, but the banks had no reserved strength for the unusual conditions which this sudden rain storm created; and no excessive outlet was provided for to relieve the extraordinary pressure of a sudden flood.

It is generally assumed that the South Fork Fishing Club company, which owned the lake property, were held responsible for several millions, and that they will be called to account for not maintaining the big lake more securely. It has been reported that the Fishing Club had been compelled by the people of Johnstown to sign a bond for three million of dollars to indemnify the people against any loss or damage that would be certain to result if the great lake should burst its banks. But this unfortunately is a mistake. The South Fork Fishing Club has not given a bond for $3,000,000, nor for any amount. The Club now insist that the banks were strong enough to hold the water of the lake, and would have been safe had it not been flooded with an unexpected volume of water from the rain storm. But this only proves their culpability; the dam should not have been constructed to allow of one quart of water to enter more than the banks were computed safely to hold, without an addition strength being added to the banks equal to the emergeney of meeting the effects of a sudden flood that would fill the reservoir higher than the banks were computed to hold.—*Tyrone Herald.*

Mails to Bellefonte.

As soon as it was learned that the railway line had been opened to Lewistown, one of our citizens telephoned to the Post-master General asking if he could not accommodate this community by forwarding mails from Lewistown across the mountains. The message was delayed a day in reaching Washington. The following is the courteous reply received last evening:

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Jas Milliken, Bellefonte;

We have advices that the Pennsylvania Railroad will be open via. Allegheny Valley and Philadelphia and Erie tomorrow morning. If we find temporary wagon service will hasten mails, it will be established. Many thanks for your telegram.

JOHN WANAMAKER, P. M. G.

Flood Notes.

Governor Beaver's Staff and the Grand Army Staff united in Johnstown on Wednesday.

The loss at Williamsport is estimated at $7,000,000.

The loss to the Cambria Iron Company is estimated at $5,000,000 and that to the Gautier mill the same.

—The review exercises of the Children's Literature Class, of the Bellefonte Academy, were held on Friday afternoon, beginning at 2.30 o'clock. The class is under the direction of Miss Emma S. Hughes and their performances show that they are making thorough and satisfactory progress.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION I. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolutions proposing an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met* That the following is proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight the four qualifications for voters which read as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two month, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections

First He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvas of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Miscellaneous.

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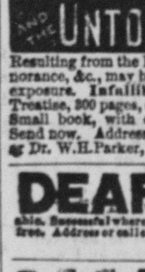

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5. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry.
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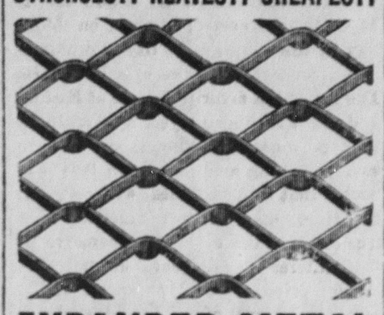

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FARMS BEST Soil, Climate and Location in the South. J F MANCAA, Claremont, Va.
21 21 4t

A REMARKABLE VISION.

"Talking about mind-reading," said A. G. Caperton to a St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* reporter, "brings to me a little circumstance which was quite remarkable for the mystery that enveloped it, and which was never explained on any hypothesis known to metaphysics.

"Nathan Weeks was a Union soldier in the late war, and fought under Grant at the battle of Shiloh. His home was in central Indiana, where resided in his home village an old man, Seth Renshaw, a spiritual medium of local fame. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the day of the hottest fighting at Shiloh, Henshaw was sitting in front of a grocery store in the little Hoosier village, reading a newspaper, when he began to tremble suddenly, his vision became clouded, the newspaper fell from his hands, and he arose and said:

"I see my old friend, Nate Weeks, in a fight right now. He has just been shot in the thigh, and two of his comrades have carried him away and laid him on a pile of straw near a small brook."

The next day the relatives of Weeks received a telegram that he had been wounded in the thigh at 2 o'clock the previous day. A letter a few days later described the scene more fully, and it was found that just two comrades had carried Weeks away and placed him on a pile of hay near a small stream. Singular to say, the spiritual medium, so called, had foretold the event even to the minutest detail, and had made only the mistake of "seeing" a pile of straw instead of hay. This story has been told to me by a dozen men of unimpeachable veracity, who, by the way, are always the sort of men that vouch for remarkable stories in newspapers, it seems. Whether it was mind-reading, thought transference, spiritism or whatnot of these occult sciences, the story embodies only absolute facts."

A West Virginia Wonder.

J. W. Wright, in St. Louis Republic.

Of all the spicimens of liliputian humanity that have ever found a welcome in this world of comparative giants, the little daughter of John E. Miller, of Hampshire county, W. Va., is the most wonderful. She is twenty-three years of age, cannot walk or talk, and is but twenty-six inches tall. Always lying in a little cradle, she is enabled to keep a sharp look-out on what is going on; no one yet has ever been sharp to call for an article in the house that the little one could not point out. Her memory is most remarkable. A new song or poem repeated in her presence is never forgotten. If the same song or poem is again repeated or sung with the vibration of but a single word, the little progidy will show her disapproval by yelling lustily and frowning a frown that cannot be mistaken. How such a remarkable memory can find resting place in a head no larger than a teacup has long been the wonder of physicians and savans who have journeyed from far and near to test the remarkable gifts of the little wonder.

Not Born to Be Killed.

Jeremiah McCarty, the foreman of the laborers on the equipment building at the Navy Yard, which was partly destroyed by fire a year ago, is probably distined to die a natural death. It is evident that he cannot be killed by accident, for he has had more than one narrow escape, the most remarkable of these at the Torpedo Station, Newport, fifteen years ago. He was assisting in the experiments with a new explosive and took out a torpedo to place near a buoy about two miles from the shore. The torpedo contaned some seventeen pounds of explosive, and when he reached the place where it was to be put overboard he lifted it up, and as he did so, some one on shore touched the electric button, and the next thing seen of Jerry was when he was about ten feet in the air enveloped in smoke. He was taken ashore seemingly in a dying condition, but recovered after a time with the loss of an eye and part of his right side.—*New York Tribune.*

—A committe of W. C. T. U. ladies waited on the citizens on Thursday afternoon, soliciting donations of clothing, etc for the sufferers from the recent flood. So prompt and generous was the response, that by noon on Friday two large boxes were ready for Millheim and two for Coburn. Boxes and barrels filled with good clothing, boots, shoes, hats and bedding are ready for Lock Haven, Washington Furnace, Central City and other needy points. People could not have responded more cheerfully and liberally than ours have done, and there was no lack of willing hands to do the packing. Persons suffering from the loss of clothing and applying to the gentleman's relief committee, can be supplied by calling upon the W. C. T. U. officers or members. Some fifty dollars were also given in money. A silver thimble was found, which possibly dropped from clothing sent in. The owner can get it by sending to Mrs. J. P. Harris.

Chicago is pushing a tunnel out under Lake Michigan to secure good water for the city. It will take a year yet and will cost a good deal of money.

Alexander Graham Bell has figured out and calculates that a mother talking to her infant speaks 30,000 words a day—equal to about four hours' continuous talking.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—Bellefonte was the first to offer aid to Lock Haven.

—There are a thousand funerals in one day at Johnstown.

—Philadelphia's contributions to flood sufferers, to the present, aggregate $566,-336, 66.

—The youthful male population of Bellefonte has been changed into an army of newsboys.

—The flooded districts are being carefully cleaned so as to prevent disease during the summer.

—The hand organ has appeared in the land and on Wednesday the dancing bear executed several quadrills near the depot.

—The Altoona *Tribune* issued a special number on Sunday, making the urgency of flood news an excuse for so doing.

—The ladies of this place have prepared and sent a box of clothing to ladies in Millheim to distribute to sufferers by the flood.

—Mr W R Bierly, who lives at North Fork, Dakota, sent a car load of flour to the sufferers by flood at Williamsport, A long distance for the hand of charity to extend.

—Among the business men who were prevented by the high water last Friday from visiting Johnstown was Mr. Clevan Dinges, of Centre Hall. He is glad he did not go.

—On Wednesday another funeral took place at Coburn—a member of the Pfoust family whose drowning has been so often alluded to. The fate of Mr. Pfoust is still uncertain.

—A lady suggests that some of the money contributed be used in purchasing material for clothing which the ladies will make up for the use of people who need them.

—The extraordinary work now required on railroads and other destroyed property in this part of the state has given employment to a large part of the usually idle population.

—The way Mr. Charles Cooke and family of Johnstown, were saved was by climbing to the roof of the house and thence to the roof of the electric light building, where they were saved.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad is behaving handsomely. Although it lost enormously by the flood, it is contributing generously to others and among its contributions was $500 to Lock Haven.

—A festival to have been held at Millheim on the 8th instant to provide funds for the Constitutional Amendment campaign has been postponed until the 15th and then will be for the benefit of sufferers by the flood.

—Some of the papers are stating that the fate of Charles Cooke and family formerly of Howard, and now of Johnstown, is uncertain. We are pleased to state that this is not so, but that they were saved and are all right.

—Several represenatives of Adams' Express Company passed though Bellefonte on Thursday, having in their possession a very valuable prize, safes containing $600,000. They came from Tyrone and went by carriages to Lewistown.

—The first issue of the Tyrone *Gazette* has been received. It is Democratic, is anti-Prohibition and is edited by W Scott Wilson. Neither its name, its politics, its editor, or anything connected with it will recommend it to the people.

—For three days the DAILY NEWS disposed of about 1000 extra copies over and above the regular circulation, which by the way has increased rapidly of late. Until late in the evening, people continued to come to the office for more papers.

—If St. Louis gave $200,000 to Johnstown, St. Louis is certainly far ahead of Chicago as a great city and will remain so until Chicago gives $300,000. It is said that Philadelphia sent $500,00, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company gave $5000, President Roberts $1000 and other railroad officers $1000 each.

—Between the bridge at Huntingdon and the town of Mapleton the destruction to property will reach $300,000. Two-thirds of this was caused by the destruction of the tannery property of H. R. Gurd. The bodies of Mrs. Logan and Miss Mollie Frew, drowned at Huntingdon, were recovered in the Juniata river.

—Rev. S. T. Thompson, of near Belleville, Mifflin county, whose barn was burned a year or more ago, was so unfortunate, on Monday of this week, as to lose his house in the same way. The fire occurred about 10 o'clock a. m. Mr. Thompson and his wife narrowly escaped alive from the burning building. People who first saw the fire say it was of incediary origin.

—Mr. Isenberg, superintendent of the Cambria iron company's industries at Mines and Birmingham, says that a large force of men is at work removing the debris from the plant of the Cambria iron company, and that the company expects to be making iron in six weeks' time. This disposes of the absurd rumors afloat that the company would not rebuild and that Johnstown will be a deserted city.

ASKING FOR HELP.

A Proclamation to the People of the United States by Governor Beaver.

Governor Beaver has issued the following proclamation:

To the People of the United States.

The executive of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has refrained hitherto from making any appeal to the people for their benefactories in order that he might receive definite and reliable information from the centers of disaster during the late floods, which have been unprecedented in the history of the state or nation. Communication by wire has been established with Johnstown to-day. The civil authorities are in control, the Adjutant General of the state co-operating with them. Order has been restored and is likely to continue.

Newspaper reports as to the loss of life and property have not been exaggerated. The valley of the Conemaugh, which is peculiar, has been swept from one end to the other as with the besom of destruction. It contained a population of 40,000 to 50,000 people, living for the most part along the banks of a small river, confined within its narrow limits.

The most conservative estimates place the loss of life at 5,000 human beings and of property at $25,000 000. Whole towns have been utterly destroyed, not a vestige remaining. In the more substantial towns the better buildings, to a certain extent, remain, but in a damaged condition. Those who are least able to bear it have suffered the loss of everything. The most pressing needs so far as food is concerned have been supplied. Shoes and clothing of all sorts for men, women and children are greatly needed. Money is also urgently required to remove the debris, bury the dead and care temporarily for widows and orphans, and for the homeless generally. Other localities have suffered to some extent in the same way, but not in the same degree.

Late advices would seem to indicate that there is great loss of life and destruction of property along the west branch of the Susquehanna and in localities from which we can get no definite information. What does come, however, is of the most appalling character, and it is expected that the details will add new horrors to the situation. The responses from within and without the state have been most generous and cheering. North and south, east and west, from the United States and from England there comes the same hearty, generous response of sympathy and help. The president, governors of states, mayors of cities, individuals and committees, private and municipal corporations seem to vie with each other in their expressions of sympathy and in their contributions of substantial aid.

But gratifying as are these responses there is no danger of their exceeding the necessities of the situation. A careful organization has been made upon the ground for the distribution of what ever assistance is furnished in kind. The Adjutant General of the state is there as representative of the state authorities, and is giving personal attention, in connecting with the chief burgess of Johnstown and a committee of relief, to the distribution of the help which is furnished. Funds contributed in aid of the sufferers can be deposited with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; Jacob C Bomberger, banker, Harrisburg, or William R Thompson & Co. bankers, Pittsburg. All money contributed will be used carefully and indiciously. Present wants are fairly met. A large force will be employed at once to remove the debris and bury the dead so as to avoid disease and epidemic.

The people of the commonwealth and others whose unselfish generosity is hereby heartily appreciated and acknowledged may be assured that their contributions will be made to bring their benefactions to the immediate and direct relief of those for whose benefit they are intended.

By the governor: JAMES A. BEAVER.
Charles W. Stone, secretary of the commonwealth.

—Oh, dear; we have aggravated the *Centre Democrat* again, all because we wanted to explain its position. The circumstances are these: Just after the W. C. T. U. convention at Millheim we said that every paper in the county except the *Watchman* and the *Reporter* supported the amendment. Then in the next issue the *Centre Democrat* said "We do not wish to be considered as supporting the amendment." This made us change base and explain that the *Centre Democrat* desired to maintain a beautiful and sublime milk and water neutrality. The reason we did so is this: Some people aver that there is no such thing as neutrality—that he who is not for a thing is opposed to it. But not desiring to place the *Centre Democrat* in the latter category, we charitably placed it in a half way position—that of neutrality. But now we are uncertain again. The Democrat says, this week, "We do not think it necessary to define our position," when we thought it had already given a definition. If there is is another position than one of the three we have indicated, the *Democrat* owes it to its readers to explain. The man at the circus who has no backbone can invent fifty or more new and peculiar positions; how about the newspaper which is similarly deficient in vertebra? The *Democrat* is now performing in the ring and the spectators are watching Only fifty cents admission to the exhibition.

To Aid The Sufferers.

In obedience to the call of Burgess W S Brouse, a meeting of citizens was held in the Court House on Wednesday evening, the object being to give such aid to sufferers by the flood as may be needed.

Mr. Brouse called the meeting to order and Hon. A G Curtin was called to preside. Mr. James N Whelen, of Philadelphia, who was present, acting as Vice President. The actual needs of the sufferers was ascertained and a committee pointed to have charge of all contributions, the committee being given exclusive direction in the distribution.

The committee consists of Messrs, J H Lingle, W R Zeller, L L Brown, W C Heinle and J C Myers. It is likely that most of the relief, for the present will be given to the sufferers in the eastern end of this county. On Wednesday evening the following contributions were made, some of which were cash:

James Milliiken	$100.
Hon. A G Curtin	100.
G W Jackson	100.
James N Whelen	50.
W R Teller	25.
L L Brown	25.
John B Linn	20.
Judge Daniel Rhoads	25.
James Harris	25.
D S Keller, Esq.	25.
J B Gephart, Esq.	50.
Jenkins & Lingle	50.
J A Harper & Co.	25.
W P Young	2.
A Sternberg	5.
W F Reber	5.
Total	657.

The committee will call on the citizens of the town and we have no doubt that a very large sum will be the result.

Hon. John Linn, who came from Lewisburg, via. Coburn, states that the condition of affairs at Coburn is extremely distressing—many families being entirely destitute, having lost everything except the clothing on their backs. The local committe of relief at Coburn, with whom the Bellefonte committee will confer are, W H Kreamer, G W Swengle, A J Campbell, Samuel Ulrich and J J Howell.

District Attorney Meyer, who recently arrived from Millheim, said that the people were in immediate need and they expected help at once; that the citizens in the immediate neigeborhood had been giving aid, but their supplies were now almost exhausted. The Millheim local committee is composed of A Walters, W A Tobias, A A Frank, B F Kesler and H E Duck.

The committe will also visit Central City and other points along the Bald Eagle Valley to ascertain the needs.

Disarming an Unseen Foe.

"This is sometimes a paradox," as Hamlet says. Since however, the people of America and other lands have been enabled to pit Hostetters Stomach Bitters against that unseen foe, malaria, it is no longer a paradox, but an easy possibility. Whenever malaria evolves its misty venom to poison the air, and decaying unwholesome vegetation impregnates the water, there, in the very stronghold of miasma, is the auxiliary potent to disarm the foe and assure efficient protection. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, no matter how tenaciously they have fastened their clutch on the system, are first forced to relax their grasp and eventually to abandon it toalgether. But it is its preventive force that should chiefly recommend the Bitters to persons dwelling in malaria cursed localities, for it is a certain buckler of defense against which the enemy is powerless. Cures, likewise, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney and bilious ailments.

Letter List.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the post-office at Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn's. June 3, 1889:

Samuel Johnson, Harm Lick, Mrs F E Miller, W A Murray, Mary Reinhart, S. Reinhart, John Simons, Harry Steel, J S Todd, Martha Williams, Samuel Watkins.

Persons inquiring for letters named in the above list will please say advertised

JAS. H DOBBINS, Postmaster.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—Who sent a dispatch from Bellefonte stating that forty lives were lost here? Such dispatches cause harm and concern everywhere, as many people who have friends here become seriously concerned for their welfare, Bellefonte is and has been high and dry, but we truly sympathise with communities less fortunately situated. We hope that the other news published by the city papers is slightly more reliable. On Friday afternoon a dispatch was received asking if it was true that 111 persons were drowned in Philipsburg.

HOW LAWYER CORSS, OF LOCK HAVEN, REACHED PHILADELPHIA ON TIME AND WAS MARRIED.

Charles Corss, of Lock Haven, says Thursday's Philadelphia *Press*, was married at Holy Trinity in this city yesterday, despite intervening floods and blockades, disabled railroads and broken bridges. Miss Emma Pollock, a daughter of Ex-Governor Pollock, was the bride. The invitations were sent out three weeks ago, when no one was dreaming of dreadful disasters that would ruthlessly sweep away thousands of lives, cut off whole communities from communication with the rest of the world and fill all the world with pity. The bridal trousseau was ready betimes.

Some of the guests for the wedding from up the State, relatives of the family arrived at Mr. Pollock's cosy residence, 33 North Twenty-first Street, on Friday night. The ushers and bridesmaids had been named, the bridesmaids selected, the minister seen, the organist engaged, and lots of presents received by Saturday morning, when the bride and her family heard of the disaster at Johnstown and the widespread ruin of the flood among other Pennsylvania towns. Telegrams were hastily sent to the groom in his business office at Lock Haven. They brought forth no answer. Others followed, but still no reply. Then the bride learned that there was no direct communication with Lock Haven, that her fiance had probably not received the despatches, and even if he had he could not possibly get to Philadelphia. It was heart-breaking. But still the bride was hopeful, even in the midst of desolation. The wires were tried again on Sunday, but in vain, and once more on Monday, but all fruitlessly. The papers meanwhile were filling with the details of the awful work of flood and fire. On Tuesday morning there was still no word from the bridegroom. Even the bride now began to feel faint at heart. On Tuesday evening at dinner a family council was called to consider the momentous question should the wedding be postponed.

A MESSENGER FROM THE FLOOD.

The proceedings were interrupted in the most interesting part by the entrance of a servant; who simply said "telegram." The hands trembled that tore open the brown envelope, the eye's filled with apprehension that glanced over the long paper inside and read this message: "Coming overland—Much love—Charles." Then all the women wept for joy, the men sat still and said nothing for a good minute. The preparations for the wedding went on again more spirited than ever, though no further word came from the groom. I was a wakeful and excited night. Every one was astir early yesterday morning. The wedding roses arrived the first thing, then came some more gifts, then people began to drop in one by one, but still no word of the groom. The bride went up to be dressed. The bridesmaids were already in their festive attire and the ushers had gone off to the church. The bride was now ready in gown and veil, but no groom was there. The bride kept back her tears, valiantly and lifted her eyes to her father's with a light in them that said as plainly as words, will he come?

"He has come! He has come!" Real words seemed to answer her look. There was bustle and stir and the sound of glad voices below. Presently there was the sound of bounding footfalls on the stair and in the next moment the bride was in strong arms and a handsome bearded face was bending over her assuringly. There was five minutes of glad talk too private to be repeated. Time was passing on, however, the noon hour was near, and the bridal party entering their carriages, went rattling off down town. The groom looked as neat as if he had just come out of a band-box. The fact was he had spent an hour at the hotel after he had got into the city and had arrayed himself with becoming taste. On the way down to the church the excitement of the past few days came back upon the bride's mind with double force and she suddenly fell back in a faint. She recovered in a moment, however, and the carriage rolled on. As the brown front of the handsome church came into sight, she fainted once more. The groom, desiring to avoid a scene, told the cabman to drive about a little. Cabby made a circuit of Rittenhouse, Square, and when he had returned to the church the bride was once more conscious and smiling. The carriage drew up at the side door, and the groom stepped out and went in at the vestry door. The carriage was driven around to the front then, and the bride alighted, met her father and her maids, took her father's arm and assumed her place in the usual bridal procession. The doors were thrown open and the party entered just as the organist, up in his loft, struck the first notes of Mendelssohn's time honored march. The groom was calmy waiting in the chancel with his best man beside him and the Rev. Dr. McVickar behind. As the bride reached the altar the groom stepped out and received her, and so they were married.

There was a reception afterwards at the residence of the brides parent. Among the guests there were the maid of honor, Miss Sarah Harvey of Lock Haven, and the bridesmaids, Miss Jennie Corse and Miss Annie Hay, James K. Corse, the best man, and the ushers Messrs. R E Clay, Jr., W Curtis Pollock Jr., James Pollock and J S F Kerr.

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F J Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F J Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier, Toledo, National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A Prisoner in the Debris.

Belonging to Mr. Charles Cooke in Johnstown were two fine horses, which were in the stable at the time of the flood. The stable was broken to pieces and horses swept along with the mass of debris and water. One of them was drowned and the body recovered. Marvelous to relate, the other was saved, but has been a prisoner ever since the flood. A hugh pile of debris, reaching as far as from the DAILY NEWS office to Gerberich, Hale & Co's mill, settled around the horse, but it left a space large enough for the horse to stand upright and to receive air. There the neighing of the animal attracted attention and it was discovered that food and water can be lowered through the debris to the horse, and he regularly calls for his supply of rations. It will be some time before the debris is removed sufficiently to liberate the horse, but he seems to be apparently unharmed by his remarkable experience.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge, Munday Esq., County Atty. Clay Co. Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I Wilcoxson of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c, and $1 at W. C. Keplinger & Co's store.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

NEW STYLE PLEASANT TASTE

The Most Perfect Medical Preparation of the Age.

The New Style Vinegar Bitters

Is of a clear, dark reddish amber color. It has a delicious taste. It is a most invigorating tonic. It is a gentle and painless, but thorough cathartic It contains no opium. It contains no poison or hurtful drug of any sort.

New Style Vinegar Bitters purifies the blood, beautifies the complexion, strengthens the nerves, muscles and brain, drives away malaria, and keeps the system so strong as to enable it to repel infectious diseases and epidemics generally.

The organs of the body most given to shirking their regular work are the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys. A medicine that stimulates these organs into healthy action without causing pain, is invaluable.

New Style Vinegar Bitters does this, and it does the work permanently. It never robs Peter to pay Paul, as alcoholic and other (so-called) remedies do. It is a most grateful, healing medicine to all who are troubled with piles, for it relieves at once, and soon cures this most painful disorder.

It aids digestion, cures constipation, headache, bilious complaints, feverishness, neuralgia, nervous diseases of every sort, and every class of skin disease known.

As a Family Medicine, for the use of ladies, children and men of sedentary habits, the New Style Vinegar Bitters has no equal in the world. It is invaluable for curing the ills that beset childhood, and gently regulates the diseases to which women at every period of life are subject.

Ladies, get a bottle from your druggist and try it. If your druggist has not the New Style Vinegar Bitters, ask him to send for it. If you once try it you will never be without this priceless remedy in the house.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The only Temperance Bitters known

It stimulates the brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health.

GEO W DAVIS of 169 Baronne St., New Orleans La., writes under date May 26, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Springs, Ark., for fifteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and it has done me more good than the Springs. It is the best medicine made."

JOSEPH J EAGAN, No. 75 West St., New York, says: "Have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in our family."

MRS. MATTIE FURGUSON, Dryden, N Y, says "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried; it saved my life."

T F BAILEY, of Humboldt, Iowa, says: "Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten years ago, and recently it cured me of rheumatism."

MRS WM A DAVIS, of Camden, N J, says: "I have suffered greatly from indigestion and bowel troubles, and Vinegar Bitters gave me great relief

JAMES H DWYER, of Webster, Mass., writes, "I always use Vinegar Bitters as a spring medicine, and have the best of health."

L COLEMAN, of 77 Montgomery St., New York, writes: "I find your Vinegar Bitters a first-class tonic."

Thousands of other testimonials sent on application, also a ladies' book free.

Address, R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 532 Washington St., New York.

The First Train After the Flood.

BY MRS. T. P. RYNDER.

The news-waves of terror had rolled in upon us,
And scattered their sable spray close at our feet;
Shut in with our fears we received with blanched faces
The rumors that reached us with horrors replete.

Cut off from the world—alone with our heart-aches;
The heavens e'en hidden, by cloud curtains dark:
A sound pierced our midnight of gloomy foreboding,
More welcome than ever was note of the lark.

With hope for its key-note it rang down the valley,
Where grim devastation had fed with her brood
And a throb of thanksgiving welled up in each bosom,
For the train that was feeling its way through flood.

May the power which marked through the sea a dry pathway,
Bear onward in safety this messenger brave;
May it gladden all hearts with the cheer of its coming
And scatter the gloom so akin to the grave.

Our valleys are studded with emblems of honor,
For the heroes reposing in peace 'neath their sod;
But the heroes who watch with a hand on the lever,
Are numbered alone by a heart searching God.

MILLESBURG, Pa., June 5th, 1889.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

3 od 26t

Death of Mrs. James P Hughes.

After a long illness, of consumption, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Rev. J P Hughes, died this morning at 3 o'clock. Two or three times during her illness she was very near death's door, but her fine constitution and strong will power triumphed and she rallied. But now she is gone and her husband and eight children, in her death, lose a most loving, tender and affectionate friend. This is the first death in a very happy family, including four sons and four daughters.

The deceased was Emily W Roberts, daughter of Charles and Emma Roberts, who then lived in Brooklyn, N. Y. She was a lady of the highest Christian character, adding to it a cultivated intellect and an amiable disposition. We most earnestly sympathise with the family in the great grief which they must feel. The deceased was 49 years and 9 months of age.

Dr. Theel, the renowned Specialist has cured more cases of special, kidney, blood and nervous diseases than all others combined. The power of healing that the Doctor possesses is no doubt due to his complete, practical knowledge of the allopathic, homœopathic and eclectic system of medicine. We would advise those suffering to consult him in person or by letter. Office 538 North 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

—We have just discovered that our fellow citizen, James Milliken, Esq., authorized the mayor of the city of Lock Haven to draw on him at sight for $100 for the relief of the sufferers by the freshets and that he authorized the relief committee of Lewistown to draw on him at sight for $100. Our community is honored by men with open-hearted liberality who in times of distress and suffering will liberally contribute and we can all feel a pride, that we possess such individuals. We hope to hear that other of our reputed wealthy citizens will follow this example.

The largest and most complete line of suitings now on exhibition on our counters that has ever been shown by us. Suits made to order at the lowest prices.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

How the Trains Will Run.

Passenger trains resumed their running on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railway, between Tyrone and Curwensville, on Friday night. Passenger trains began running regularly on Friday from Tyrone to Phiadelphia by Lock Haven, Sunbury and Harrisburg, changing at Montgomery to the Philadelphia and Reading, and going to the opposite side of the river at Sunbury on the Reading Railroad, crossing to Sunbury by steamboat.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. Potts Green, Druggist Bellefonte.

21-1-1y

—Some of the reports from Johnstown state that no such ghoulish acts as cutting fingers from corpses were committed and that the reports are merely sensations We hope that the reports are false, as we do not like to know that there is anyone in the country so depraved as to commit such an act.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. C. Keplinger & Co.

Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

Local Department.

OXYGEN TREATMENT. Is meeting with great favor (in its various combinations) everywhere—see Dr. Clemens the specialist in all chronic affections at the Brokerhoff House June 26. Send for testimonials at the Sanitarium, Allentown Pa.

R. J. 13 & 20—D. J. 22-24-25

—Cherries are ripening.

—Sunday was Whitsunday.

—Many of our citizens have visited Johnstown.

—The hats worn by some of the ladies are bewilderingly lovely.

—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of this week are Ember days.

—The Lutherans will have their children's day exercises on the 23d.

—Both Presbyterian and Methodist churches will observe next Sunday as Children s Day.

—The Royal Arcanum organization has given $10,000 to the general fund for the flood sufferers.

—Daniel Westley, who lived at Northwood, one of the suburbs of Tyrone, died very suddenly on Saturday morning last.

—The trains now run on a go-as-you-please schedule, but we have no doubt it is the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

—Prof. Segadlo's dancing class gave an entertainment on Tuesday evening, it being the closing session of the class. It was quite largely attended.

—Renovo is said to have been neglected in the generosities of the people. Houses were swept away there and the town is suffering greatly and she appeals for aid.

—The investigation into the death of Dr. Cronin, of Chicago, is still in progress, and points more certainly than ever to the probability that Alexander Sullivan had a hand in it.

—We are informed that there was a wreck on the railroad at Barre Forge, Huntington county, on Saturday evening. The fireman was scalded to death and the engineer seriously injured.

—A wedding which occurred in Pottstown on Thursday of last week was that of Mr. Wilbor A. Bowen and Miss Agnes Yerger. The groom is one of the assistant state secretaries of the Y. M. C. A.

—As an example of the enterprise of Williamsport lumberman, they have entered into an agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad to return their logs to that city to be sawed into lumber.

—The mails are now flooded with circulars sent out by the whiskey ring. We have not received any, but hear of many who have received them. Beware of them and do not be misled by their statements.

—In the extent of financial loss the destruction of Seattle, W. T., by fire is fully equal to that caused by the floods in this State. The destruction was enormous, but it is said that Seattle will rise, Sphinx-like, from its ashes.

—Maior Wm. F Reynolds has contributed ten barrels of flour and Mr. John Wagner two barrels of flour to the flood sufferers. The goods were shipped promptly to Coburn. Major Reynolds promises to give more flour if it is needed.

—Miss Florence Jacobs, of Lamb street, has specially fine taste in the culture of flowers, as is evinced by the magnificent bouquets which she can arrange. We saw one on Monday which is the handsomest floral creation of the summer thus far.

—Next Sunday morning there will be a sermom addressed to children in the Presbyterian church. The exercises by the children will be held in the church in the afternoon. As each class has its separate window to decorate the effect will be decidedly handsome.

—We ask the physicians of this locality to co-operate with the Census Department in furnishing the necessary memoranda for properly preparing the data on morality and vital statistics which it is proposed to include in the next census report. Physicians can aid in this more than can anyother individuals.

—In Springfield, Illinois, a company has been organized which is quite different in character from any ever before known under the sun. It is called the American Executing Company, and its purpose is to undertake the execution of all criminals sentenced to capital punishment, thus, for a consideration, relieving the county sheriffs of disagreeable work.

—Mrs. Swaney, the old lady who was a resident of Pleasant Gap, this county, and who was a passenger on the Day Express which was in the flood at Johnstown, has not been heard from and her friends have given up all hope of ever seeing her alive—or perhaps even dead—in this world again. We believe she was the only person living in this section who drowned at Johnstown, though quite a number of our people had relatives who perished there.

From a Roof.

A LETTER WRITTEN WHILE THE WATER AT WILLIAMSPORT WAS RISING.

Mr. Isaac Maitland Sits on a Roof and Sees Houses and Lumber Piles Sail By.

Alarming and Amusing Scenes and Incidents.

Mr. Isaac Maitland, son of Mr. W. B. Maitland, is now permantly located in Williamsport, and, as will be noticed, had an unusually excellent opportunity to witness the rapidly rising water in that city. Writing to his friends here, he narrates in a very graphic and entertaining style, his experiences of that trying time:

WILLIAMPSORT, Pa., Saturday, June 1.

I am sitting on the front porch roof and I will try to give you some idea of the flood. The first intimation we had of it was on Friday at noon when the *Sun and Banner* issued an extra, saying that there was a 25 foot flood in the river at Clearfield, and that there was a fair chance of one in Williamsport equal to the one of '65. But we did not pay much attention to it, as we all thought it only newspaper talk.

John awoke us at 5 o'clock and told us if we wanted to see a flood to get up. We arose and went down to the river, seeing what we supposed quite a flood. The water was about half way from Water street to the alley, the river was running full of logs and the water was rising very rapidly.

We went down along Water street to Market and found water all around the Market house, and running into the Crawford House.

At 7 o'clock I went over to the office, and at that time the water was up to Hartman's house, or within 150 feet of the canal, and I began to get alarmed, thinking perhaps it might get into the office. I began to move the books. Mr. Sands came in and said he thought this was not necessary; so I closed the office and went over to the house, helping the folks move into the second story, and by 9 o'clock we had everything moved up-stairs, the water being then about six inches deep in the house. When I again attempted to go over to the office, I found it above my knees.

It was very lucky that I brought my long rubber boots along down with me the last time I was home, or I don't know what I should have done. I got over to the office without accident and succeeded in getting all the books on the safe, but when I came out of the office again the water was nearly up to the top of my boots, and the water was rushing down Black horse alley like a cataract. The canal bridge had been carried away, and whole lumber piles were being borne down the canal.

The sidewalks were, of course, all floating, and a fellow who was somewhat under the influence of whiskey managed to step off into a hole that the water had made at the alley. He went down as far as his arms, and would certainly have drowned if I had not caught him and pulled him onto the sidewalk, but not until I was completely drenched. You can imagine I was not happy. I could not get home and tried several of the hotels but I could not secure accommodations; so I bought a suit of underwear and went down to the electric light station and changed.

After that I went down town again and found Pine street all under water and boats running in every part of the business portion of the city, from the corner of Hepburn and Fourth streets to go far as they chose in any direction. All was then navigable in boats except up Fourth street there was about one and one half squares not then submerged. This was at 11 o'clock.

About 11.30 I succeeded, after much persuasion, in getting a man to row me from the corner of William and third streets to our house, for which he asked me $3, and he certainly earned it. The current was so very strong that several times it nearly swept us away. We finally succeeded in getting to the house and I climbed onto the roof of the porch, the water being about six feet from the porch roof and rising very rapidly.

TWO O'CLOCK,

and I am up on the roof with Sherman, Lizzie Rodgers and a colored man, who is frightened half to death, and insists on yelling for "help!"—all to no purpose, as there are no boats around us. He came in to help Mr. Ferguson move his piano and was unable to leave. Uncle Thomas has laid boards from his house to ours and we can get over to see him. The water is still rising and is within three and a half feet of the roof of the porch. All the booms have broken and I can count eighteen lumber piles on the river now, rushing along at terribly rapid rate. There is a jam of timber back of Sands' house extending as high as the house and as far back as the eye can see. Allen's barn has been turned half way round and Mrs. Allen is frantic with terror, but she can get no help. I am going down to carry the furniture out of my room, and will write again.

FOUR O' CLOCK,

I have, with John's help, taken all my furniture up on the garret and am back on the roof watching the flood. Our colored man has subsided somewhat, but he occasionally breaks out in a yell for help or "murder!" or something like that. The river is full of floating lumber and houses. Both the Maynard and Market street bridges are gone and the Beaver Mills have just gone down. It was a grand sight. The water swept it off its foundations and down it went at a race horse speed, with all the machinery in it. We watched it as far as we could see it and it was still intact. Things are beginning to look alarming. I am not afraid for myself, but one does not want to be bothered with women when there is any danger. I have just offered a boatman $10 to take the three ladies to a place of safety, but he was afraid to risk it. The water is now within eighteen inches of the porch roof and still rising. A man just went by in a boat and said there had been eleven persons drowned when the Maynard street bridge went down. It is now

AFTER FIVE O'CLOCK

and I am really frightened. As I said before, it is more on account of the women than myself, as I think I could take care of myself if anything should happen. Duffy's shingle mill has just gone down the river and immediately behind four houses and a large red barn. Our pattern house* has just gone down the canal. It almost broke my heart to see it go, but I have to sit here and can do nothing to prevent it. It will entail a loss of from $4,000 to $5,000, but it cannot be helped. The water is now up to the porch roof of Sands' house and within five inches of our porch roof, and still no signs of it stopping. I know my books are ruined, but I am satisfied that everybody's else around here are in the same condition. The water is still rising, and I am satisfied that if it continues to rise until midnight the house will not stand it, and you may possibly

NEVER GET THIS LETTER!

Several houses above us have gone, and if we escape it will be due to the drift wood piled up back of Allen's and Sands' houses. But I am getting hungry and cold. I will go down and will write you again in the morning.

SEVEN O'CLOCK.

The water is still rising, but more slowly than before. It has reached the roof of the porch, and is nearly up to Sands' second story. The colored man is paralyzed with terror and can only moan and wish, "I had done gone away when I had the chance." I do not think the water will rise much more, as it has risen scarcely one half inch in the last half hour. We have just eaten a supper of canned peaches and ginger cakes. Not very substantial is it for ship-wrecked people? But we are thankful we have this much. Everything else was spoiled by the water. Good night.

*Since the letter was written it has been found that the pattern shop in which Mr. Maitland was directly interested was not washed away, but that the one which was seen floating down the canal was that of the Valley Iron Co. The discovery of the safety of his own pattern shop which contained patterns of great value, was of course a great relief.

—On Sunday the trains ran to this place, which was perfectly justifiable under the circumstances, the railroad having a vast amount of business which must be made up and cannot be unless every minute be utilized. That was a work of necessity. The trains brought newspapers here which, also, was correct. The news dealers or agents should have put the newspapers aside until Monday morning before delivering them to their subscribers. But they did not; we saw several boys delivering newspapers on Sunday, which is as truly a violation of law as it would be to sell cigars, bread, dry goods or other things on Sunday. The newspapers could keep and would not spoil, as Sunday is not the time to read secular papers anyway. These floods and other calamities are probably brought on the world because of the wickedness of the people, and such disregard of Sunday seems like a further invitation for other scourgings. Of course, people who had not the advantage of careful Sunday training are in a measure excusable, but many who had such training show a very bad example.

Seattle's Loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The burned district of Seattle covers an area of thirty-one blocks. The boundry of the burned district is as follows: University, Front to Spring to Second, James, South Fourth Wallard and Water street. This comprises the business portion of the city. The residence district escaped.

From official figures furnished by local and foreign insurance companies, the *Coast Review* newspaper places the property loss at $7,000,000. This is covered by a total insurance of $2,250,000.

—The temperance meeting on Saturday evening in the "Court House was the first yet held which was not successful in point of attendance. Col. Keller spoke very forcibly and Alex. H Cooper also delivered an excellent speech. Mr. Cooper lectured again on Sunday evening on the subject of a "Real Life Experience."

JOHNSTOWN AND VICINITY.

A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE CONEMAUGH VALLEY, WHERE THE WONDERFUL FLOOD OCCURRED.

Johnstown is in the southwest part of Cambria county, at the forks where Stone creek and Conemaugh creek form the Conemaugh river. It is on the Pennsylvania railroad, 39 miles southwest of Altoona and 78 miles east of Pittsburg. The people of the town were the employes of the Cambria Iron and Steel company, their families and small storekeepers. Three-fourths of the 28,000 people live on the flats by the river around the works of the Cambria company. The Cambria company owns almost all the land, and the business and professional men and the superintendents of the company live on the hills up from the creeks. The creeks become the Conemaugh river right at the end of the town, near where the big stone Pennsylvania railroad bridge crosses the river.

The borough of Johnstown was on the south bank of Conemaugh creek and on the east bank of Stony creek, right in the fork. It had only about a third of the population of the place. It had never been incorporated with the surrounding villages, as the Cambria Company, which owned most of the villages and only part of Johnstown, did not wish to have them consolidated into one city. These villages lay in a string along Conemaugh creek, which flows from the reservoir, or Conemaugh lake.

The first of the villages which the flood struck was ten miles above Johnstown borough and on the flats made by the junction of a small creek with Conemaugh creek. This village was occupied entirely by workingmen who lived on the flats in tenements. It was known as South Fork. It had a population of about 1,000. Three miles below South Fork was Mineral Point, a cluster of workingmen's houses, about half the size. Neither of these towns was part of Johnstown.

Conemaugh was the largest village on the creek between the reservoir and Johnstown. It is often spoken of as part of Johnstown, though its railroad station is two or three miles up the creek from the Johnstown station. The streets of the two towns run into each other, and the space between the two stations is well built up along the creek. Part of the Cambria Iron & Steel company's works are at Conemaugh, and five or six thousand of the workingmen and their families lived there. The business was done in Johnstown borough, where almost all the stores of Johnstown city were.

The works of the Cambria company were strung along from here down into Johnstown proper. They were slightly isolated to prevent a fire in one spreading to the others, and because there was not much flat land to build on. The Pennsylvania road runs along the river, and the works were built beside it.

Between Conemaugh and Johnstown borough was a string of tenements along the river which was called Woodvale. Possibly 3,000 workmen lived in them They were slightly built of wood, many of these without cellars or stone foundations. There were some substantially built houses in the borough at the fork. Here the flats widen out somewhat, and they had been still further increased in extent by the Cambria company, which filled up part of the creek beds with refuse and the ashes from their works. This narrowed the beds of the creeks. The made land was not far above the water at ordinary times. Even during the ordinary spring floods the waters rose so high that it flowed into the cellars of the tenements, and at times into the works. The reservoir, the breaking of which caused the flood, has served somewhat to equalize the depth of the main creek by holding the water back. The natural land was occupied by the business part of the town, where the stores were and the storekeepers had their residences. The borough had a population of about 9,000. On the north bank of the river were a third as many people more living in tenements built and owned by the Cambria company. Further down below the junction of the two creeks, along both banks of the Conemaugh river, were about 4,000 employes of the Cambria Iron company and their families. The place where they lived was called Cambria or Cambria City. All these villages and boroughs made up what is known as the city of Johnstown.

The Cambria company employed about 4,000 men in its works and mines. Besides these were some railroad shops, planing mills, several banks and newspapers. Only the men employed by the Cambria company and their families lived on the flats and made ground. The Cambria company owned all this land, and made it a rule not to sell it, but to lease it. The company put rows of two-story frame tenements close together on their land close to the works, the cheaper class of tenements is solid blocks to cheapen their construction. The better tenements were separate buildings, with two families to the house. The tenements rented for from $5 to $15 a month, and cost possibly, on the average, $500 to build. They were all of wood, many of them without cellars, and were built as cheaply as possible. The timbers were mostly pine, light and inflammable. It was not an uncommen thing for a fire to break out, and to burn one or two rows of tenements. But the different rows were not closely bunched, but were sprinkled around in patches near the separate works, and it was cheaper for the company to rebuild occasionally than to put up brick houses.

Personal Pencilings.

Miss Bess Evans, of Lock Haven, is the guest of her friend Miss Harper.

Mrs. Martain Haines, and daughter, of Philipsburg, are visiting in Bellefonte.

Miss Annie Jenkins, of Milton, is an attractive guest at the residence of Mr. William Jenkins.

Miss Zeller, of Lock Haven, is gracing the home of Mr. William Zeller here by her agreeable presence.

Mies Nell Melick, one of Lock Haven's fair daughters, is a guest at the home of Rev. W. A. Houck.

Mrs. Lew. Schaffer and daughter returned home from Philadelphia on Saturday, her sister, Mrs. Pierce and baby, coming with her.

Mrs. E. W. Halford, the wife of President Harrison's private secretary, was a passenger on the Day Express, last Friday, which came so near being washed away at Johnstown.

Charley Hewes, Esq., and his bride are at home. They were delayed in reaching Bellefonte by the great flood, but of course as it was a honeymoon journey they probably found the necessary extension of it very agreeable.

Rev. Dr. Harris, for twenty years principal of the Keystone Academy, a distinguished educated and well-known Christian gentleman, has been elected President of Bucknell University at Lewisburg, and there is every assurance that he will accept the position.

Superintendent Porter, of the Census bureau of California, has received the application of Mrs Kate B. Corthran of California, to be appointed supervisor of the census for the California district. The fact is notable because it is the first application of the kind ever made by a woman.

Work of the Relief Committee.

The Relief Committee met in the Arbitration room of the Court House on Saturday evening, ex-Gov. Curtin occupying the chair as President. The report of the Relief Committee was read by L. L. Brown. On motion of Mr. Milliken the authority of the Relief Committee was extended so as to allow them to relieve people outside the county as in their judgment they believe the funds and needs of the Centre county sufferers will warrant.

The report shows that the total amount subscribed was $1417.75; total amount paid $1047,75; balance to collect $370.

In addition to contributions already noted are Geo. W. Jackson, 20 barrels of flour and Gerberich, Hale & Co., 10 barrels of flour.

The cash already distributed at Coburn, Millheim and Milesburg is $505.

THE LADIES GIFTS.

The relief committee of the ladies of Bellefonte, under the auspices of the W C T U, have sent the following:

To Millheim; two large boxes of clothing; Coburn, clothing, etc., two boxes; Lock Haven, one large box and a barrel of clothing, Mill Hall, two boxes and two barrels of clothing; Mackeyville, one box of clothing; Washington Furnace, large box and barrel of clothing; Central City, two barrels of flour, two small sacks of flour and provisions; Lewistown, large box of clothing, etc.; Wallace Run, for a soldier's widow, a package of clothing.

Everything has been distributed as fairly as possible according to the supposed needs. Nothing more remains to be sent, and all that was sent was in good condition, and consisted of bedding, pillows and every variety and style of men's, women's and children's clothing.

MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

J H Sands,	$10
Lyon & Co.	25
R Rowe & Bro.	5
H H Montgomery	5
Cash	1

Contributions to the Fund.

The amount contributed to the fund for flood sufferers has been increased by the following additions, since last report

M Montgomery	$10
Dr J W Rhone	10
Dr J L Seibert	5
James L Hamill, Esq	5
A C Moyer & Bro	10
Wilbur F Reeder	10
L A Schaeffer	25
Chas Tripple	5
Dr George F Harris	10
John G Love, Esq	10
E B Kittell	5
Vick Frank	5
Philip Beezer	5
Simon Loeb	5
Bunnell & Aikens	5
Geo B Brandon	25
H E Fenlon	5

Two Estimates.

On Monday General Hastings said that he did not believe the total loss of life at Johnstown would exceed 5,000.

On Monday the Altoona *Times* said: "Conservative estimates now place the number of lost at over 15,000."

We are inclined to believe Gen. Hastings is nearer correct.

NOT DROWNED.

Our Snow Shoe Scribe Turns up With a Newsy Letter

James L, Sommerville and son took a trip to Jersey Shore on Wednesday to learn when they could commence the reshipment of coal.

Mr. John G. Uzzle's trout pond overflowed and a great many of the speckled beauties escaped.

Hopkins & Weymouth were very fortunate in holding their logs, only a few of which were taken away by the flood.

T. B. Budinger took a two days trip to Lock Haven and Williamsport on Thursday and Friday, to view the ruins caused by the flood. He is of the opinion that Williamsport fared worse, comparatively, than Lock Haven. The merchants of Williamsport endure their loss good-naturedly, whilst those of Lock Haven seem to be much more discouraged.

Snow Shoe's the luckiest town I know,
It it built on the mountains high;
The floods may come and the floods may go,
Yet Snow Shoe City is dry.

Mr. Henry Clay McCormick, congressman from the 16th Pennsylvania district, was on a business trip to Clearfield, Pa., when the floods came, and had quite a time to get to his home at Williamsport. He passed through Snow Shoe on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Elmer Shangrue, an employe of the Beech Creek railroad, severely sprained his ankle while jumping from a freight train last Tuesday.

A rumor was circulated that one of Snow Shoe's music teachers was almost drowned while going to the cellar for a loaf of bread, but the lady says it was a false report, as she didn't even get her feet wet.

—Williamsport lost much more heavily than Lock Haven by the flood, but we are told that the feeling in Williamsport is more hopeful and buoyant than in Lock Haven. The people in Williamsport went to work at once and with a will to recover from the effects. On Thursday morning, when a gentleman from Bellefonte arrived in Williamsport the city looked indeed in a hopeless and forlorn condition, but when he left on Friday afternoon a great transformation had been made. Division fences had been put up, the mud cleaned away, walks relaid and lime plentifully scattered about. The lime is applied quite systematically. The city sends it around and places a wagon load at intervals and people in the neighborhood are expected to come and get bucketsful of it for their own premises. A gang of workmen follow with supplies of lime and if they find a place which has not been supplied with the disenfectant they immediately furnish a supply. Thus, the entire city is purified.

Milesburg in Danger of Destruction.

MILESBURG, June 10, 1889.

Editor Daily News: It is said that the Johnstown disaster was largely the result of criminal negligence. We can easily believe it, as our peaceful little town has for two years been subjected to the danger of annihilation by the party or parties who at that time stored in a board shanty, on the hill overlooking the town, but a few minutes walk from the houses on Main street, several tons of dynamite and powder for blasting purposes on the railway then supposed to be under process of construction. No one seems to own it now. The shanty, but for the watchful care of citizens who feared for their lives, would have been torn from around it. Boys play about it and go into it, and it is said take powder from it. In such a case what is the duty of citizens whose lives and properties are endangered and who live in daily fear of the destruction of both? M.

—The Pittsburg newspapers should begin to feel mighty small by this time: Governor Beaver's plan for an indemnity bond which will enable him to use, at once, $1,000,000 of State funds is much better and more speedy than a special session of the legislature could be. Then who among the *Dispatch* reporters could have written this: "Governor Beaver alighted from the car at 10.30 a. m., dressed as a civilian, and his gray head was adorned by a light, airy hat." If Governor Beaver's head is gray it must have been made so by the calamity at Johnstown, because he had not a gray hair on his head when we saw him last. Evidently, those Pittsburg reporters have lost their mental balance.

—The final funeral ceremonies took place on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock over the remains of the late Mrs. James P. Hughes. There was a large attendance of mourners, the lady having many devoted and earnest friends in this community. Rev. William Laurie, D. D., officiated, assisted by Rev. W. O. Wright, of Milesburg. The services were impressive and affecting. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers: Hon. John B. Linn, Messrs. Samuel Schaeffer, J. C. Weaver, Charles McCafferty, A. J. Cook and S. S. Lyon.

—Dog fights have become so frequent on Allegheny street that it is believed that parties there are interested in the business of having them fight. This is an amusement which should be relegated to the obcurest shades of Africa or other barbarous parts of the sphere.